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Reference IOR/R/15/1/738

Title 'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf

Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of

1953'

Date(s) c 1954 (CE, Gregorian)

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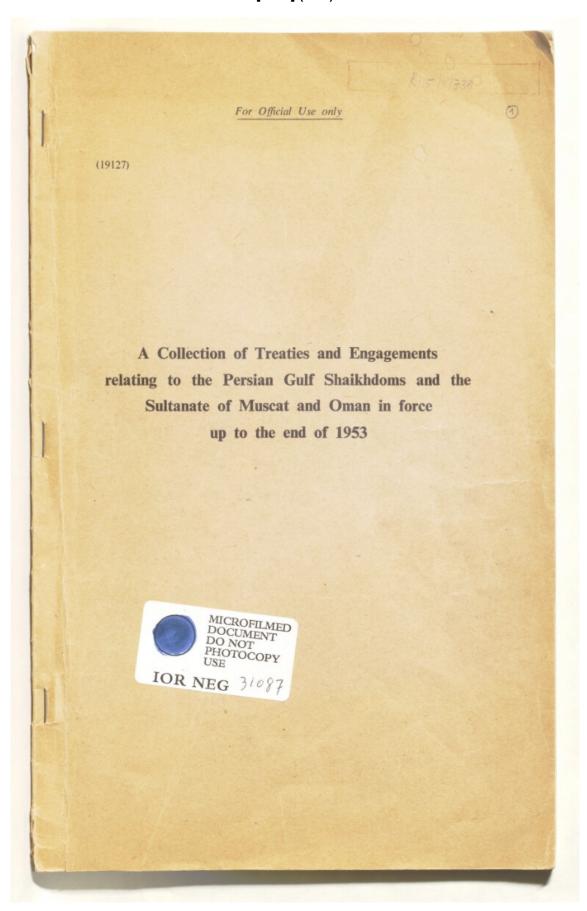
About this record

The volume consists of the following Foreign Office document: 19127, marked 'For Official Use only'.

The volume is divided into sections containing transcripts of treaties and engagements relating to Bahrain; Kuwait; Qatar; Trucial States; Muscat; and miscellaneous. The earliest treaties recorded date from 1820.

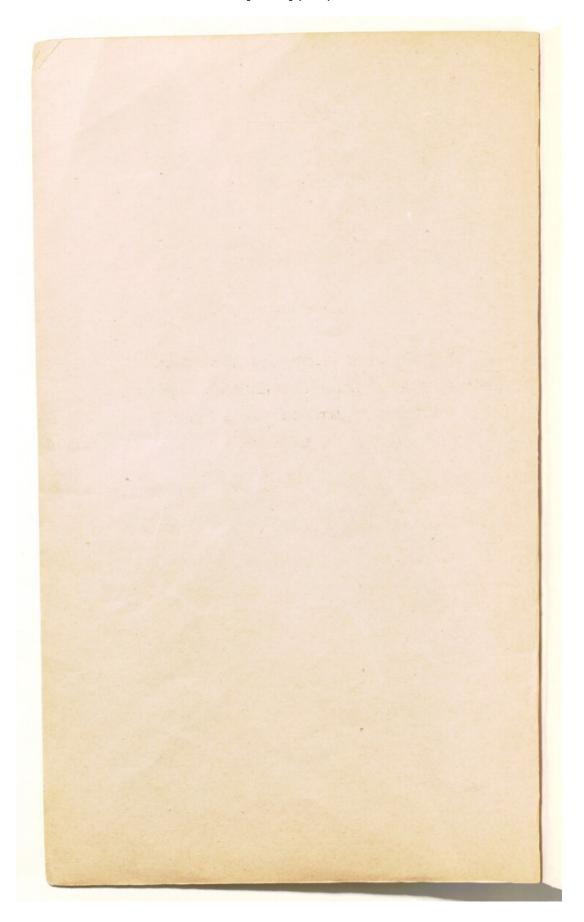


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [front] (1/92)



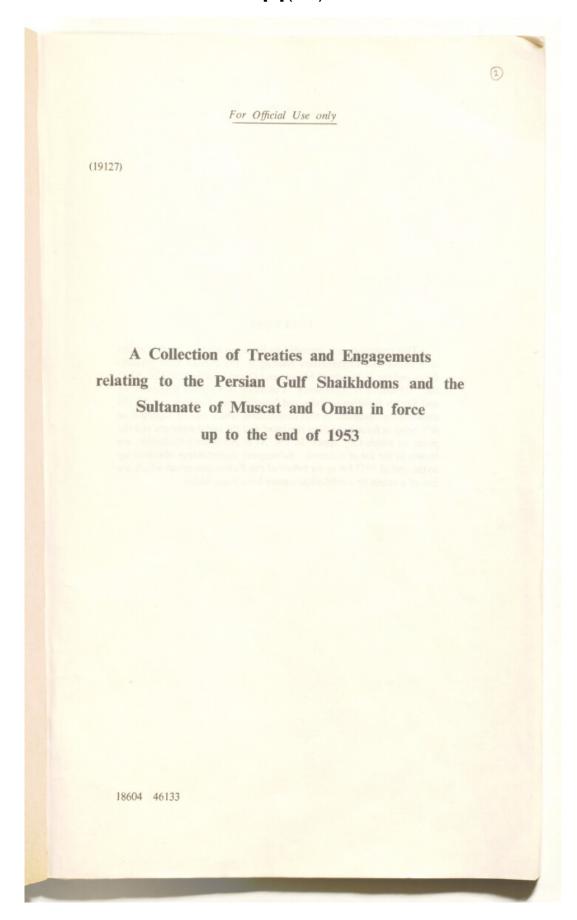


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [front-i] (2/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [2r] (3/92)

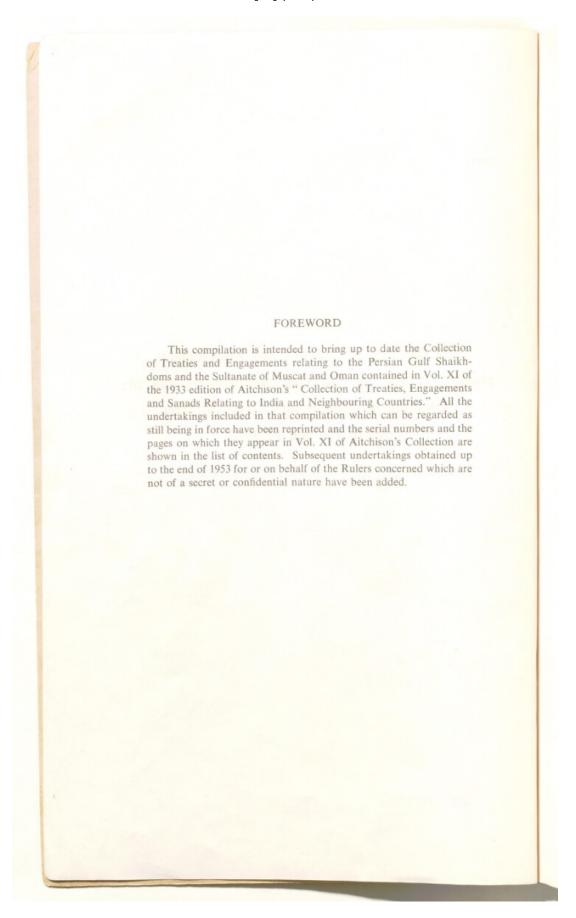


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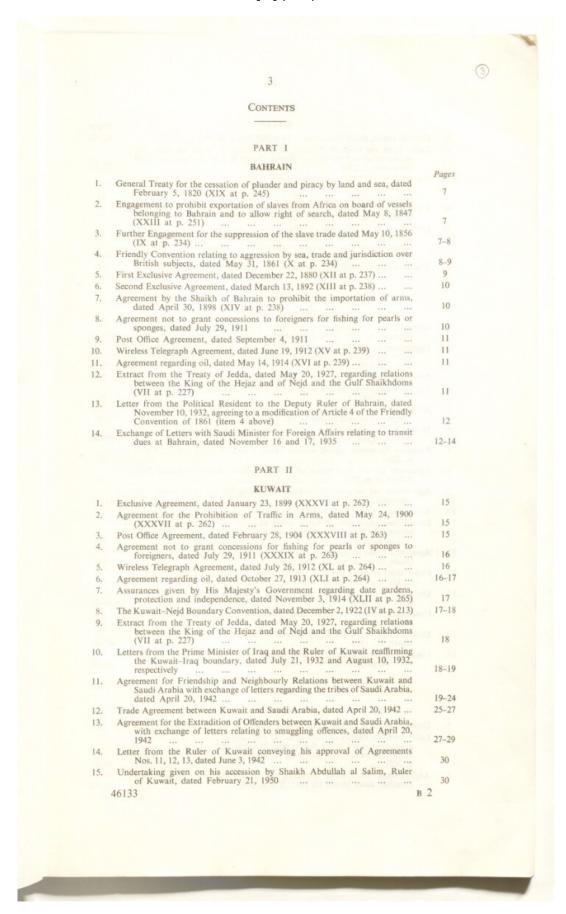


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [2v] (4/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [3r] (5/92)



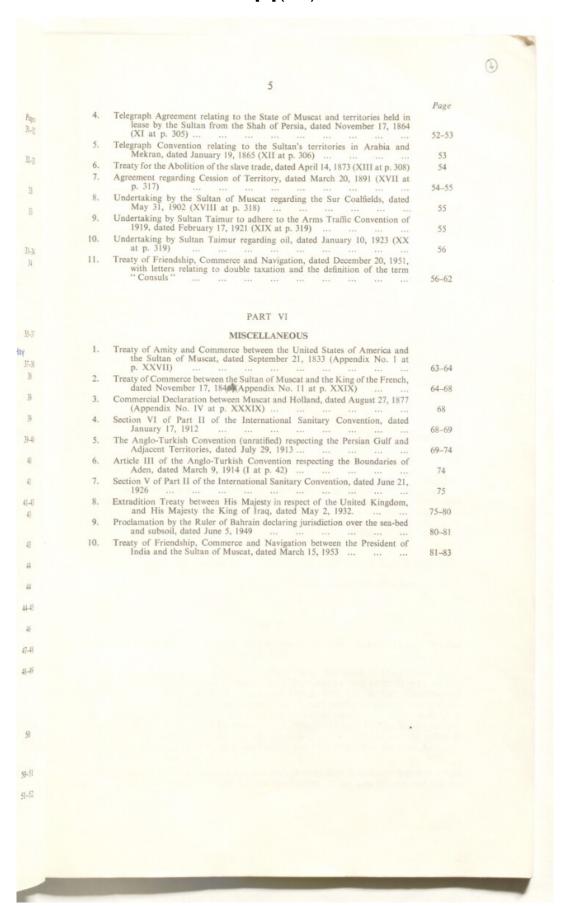


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [3v] (6/92)

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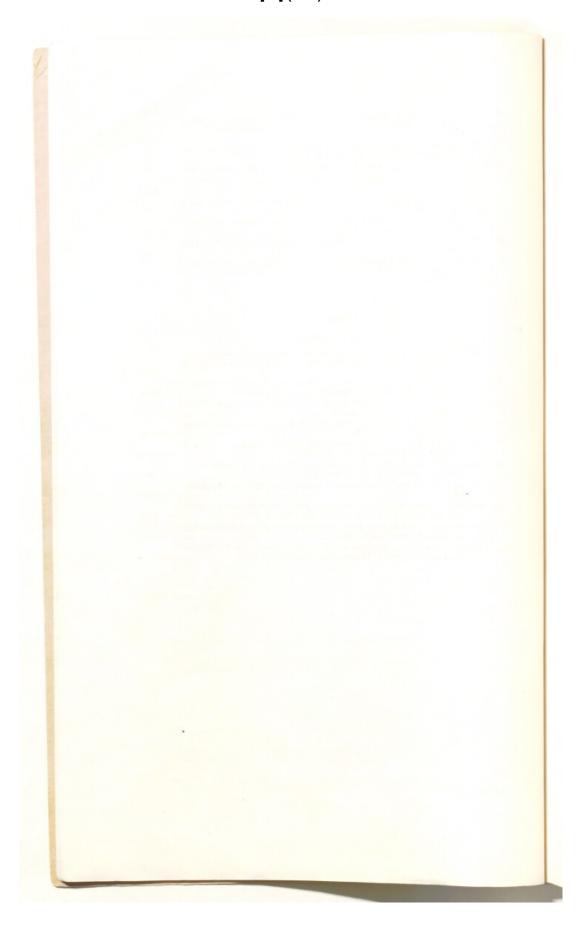


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [4r] (7/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [4v] (8/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [5r] (9/92)

PART I

BAHRAIN

No. 1

GENERAL TREATY FOR THE CESSATION OF PLUNDER AND PIRACY BY LAND AND SEA, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1820

See No. 1 Trucial States

The Treaty was signed at Sharjah on February 5, 1820 by Saiyid Abdul Jabel bin Saiyid Yas on behalf of Shaikhs Sulaiman bin Ahmad and Abdullah bin Ahmad of Bahrain and signed and accepted by the aforesaid Shaikhs at Bahrain on February 23, 1820.

No. 2

ENGAGEMENT TO PROHIBIT EXPORTATION OF SLAVES FROM AFRICA ON BOARD OF VESSELS BELONGING TO BAHRAIN AND TO ALLOW THE RIGHT OF SEARCH, DATED MAY 8, 1847

It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conventions have lately been entered into by His Highness the Imam of Muscat and other powers with the British Government for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the African coast and elsewhere, and it having, moreover, been explained to me that, in order to the full attainment of the objects contemplated by the aforesaid conventions, the concurrence and coperation of the Chiefs of the several ports, situated on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf are required, accordingly I, Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of the Joasmee tribe, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa and elsewhere on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependants; such prohibition to take effect from the 1st day of Mohurrum A. H. 1264 (or 10th December A. D. 1847).

And I do further consent that whenever the cruizers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels, or those belonging to my subjects or dependants, suspected of being engaged in slave trade, they may detain and search them, and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated this engagement, by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatever, they (the government cruizers) shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 22nd day of Jemmadee-ool-Awal A. H. 1263, or 8th day of May 1847.

SHEIKH MAHOMED BIN KHULEEFA.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, DATED MAY 10, 1856

It having been notified to me by Captain Jones, Resident in the Persian Gulf, that an article was omitted to be inserted in the Conventions entered into by the Maritime Chiefs of the Arabian Coast and Oman with the British Government for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of, and traffic in, slaves, which Convention on my part bears date the 22nd Jumadee-ool-awal 1263 A.H.=8th May 1847, accordingly, I, Sheikh Mahomed bin Khaleefa, Chief of Bahrein, do hereby engage and bind myself (purely out of friendship to the Sircar, and to assist it in effectually attaining the object it desires) to put into execution the said Article.

The article is this:

Whensoever it shall become known and certain that from any quarter whatsoever slaves have been brought to my territories, or to any places subject to

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my authority, I, of my own free will and accord, will seize the said slaves and deliver them over to the British vessels of war. Further, should it be ascertained that slaves have been carried in any of my vessels or in the vessels of people, my subjects, or dependents, and it should happen that the Government cruizers did not fall in with the said vessels then, no matter where the slaves have been landed, do I hereby bind myself to place an embargo upon the delinquent boat and her Nakhoda until such time as instructions have been received from the Resident at Bushire regarding them.

Dated this 15th day of Ramzan, A. H. 1272 (or 10th day of May 1856 A.D.)

SHEIKH MAHOMED BIN KHALEEFA.

No. 4

FRIENDLY CONVENTION RELATING TO AGGRESSION BY SEA, TRADE AND JURISDICTION OVER BRITISH SUBJECTS, DATED MAY 31, 1861

Preliminary.—Considering the tribe disorders which arise and are perpetuated from maritime aggressions in the Persian Gulf, I, Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuleefa, independent ruler of Bahrein, on my own part and on that of my heirs and successors, in the presence of the Chiefs and elders who are witnesses to this document, do subscribe and agree to a perpetual Treaty of peace and friendship with the British Government, having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coasts of this

ARTICLE 1.

I recognize as valid and in force all former Treaties and Conventions agreed to between the Chiefs of Bahrein and the British Government, either direct or through the mediation of its representatives in this Gulf.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to abstain from all maritime aggressions of every description, from the prosecution of war, piracy, and slavery by sea, so long as I receive the support of the British Government in the maintenance of the security of my own possessions against similar aggressions directed against them by the Chiefs and tribes of this Gulf.

ARTICLE 3.

In order that the above engagements may be fulfilled I agree to make known all aggressions and depredations which may be designed, or have place at sea, against myself, territories, or subject, as early as possible, to the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, as the arbitrator in such cases, promising that no act of aggression or retaliation shall be committed at sea by Bahreins or in the name of Bahrein, by myself or others under me, on other tribe, without his consent or that of the British Government, if it should be necessary to procure it. And the British Resident engages that he will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for every injury proved to have been inflicted or in course of infliction reparation for every injury proved to have been inflicted, or in course of infliction by sea upon Bahrein or upon its dependencies in this Gulf. In like manner, I, Sheikh Mahomed bin Khuleefa, will afford full redress for all maritime offences, which in justice can be charged against my subjects or myself, as the ruler of Bahrein.

ARTICLE 4.

British subjects of every denomination, it is understood, may reside in, and carry on their lawful trade in the territories of Bahrein, their goods being subject only to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, in cash or in kind. This amount once paid shall not be demanded again on the same goods if exported from Bahrein to other places: and in respect to the treatment of British subjects and dependants they shall receive the treatment and consideration of the subjects and dependants of the most favoured people. All offences which they may commit, or which may

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Perpendicular of the state of t	be committed against them, shall be reserved for the decision of the British Resident, provided the British Agent located at Bahrein shall fail to adjust them satisfactorily. In like manner the British Resident will use his good offices for the welfare of the subjects of Bahrein in the ports of the maritime Arab tribes of this Gulf in alliance with the British Government. ARTICLE 5. These Articles of alliance shall have effect from the date of ratification or approval by the British Government. Done at Bahrein this twentieth day of Zilkad, in the year of the Hegira, 1277, corresponding with the thirty-first day of May 1861. Felix Jones, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. SEAL OF SHEIKH MAHOMED, RULER OF BAHREIN. SEAL OF SHEIKH ALI BIN KHULEEFA, BROTHER OF THE ABOVE. Elders of Bahrein and witnesses to this Convention. SEAL OF SHEIKH HAMID BIN MAHOMED, COUSIN OF SHEIKH MAHOMED. SEAL OF SHEIKH KHULEEFA BIN MAHOMED, COUSIN OF SHEIKH MAHOMED. SEAL OF SHEIKH KHULEEFA BIN MAHOMED, COUSIN OF SHEIKH MAHOMED. SEAL OF SHEIKH KHULEEFA BIN MAHOMED, COUSIN OF SHEIKH MAHOMED. Approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 9th October 1861, and ratified by the Government of Bombay on 25th February 1862.	
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tribes d	TIRST EXCEOSIVE MOREEMENT DATED DECEMBER 22, 1000	
	I, Isa bin Ali Al Khalifeh, Chief of Bahrein, hereby bind myself and successors	
	in the Government of Bahrein to the British Government to abstain from entering	
	into negotiations or making treaties of any sort with any State or Government	
	other than the British without the consent of the said British Government, and to refuse permission to any other Government than the British to establish dip-	
	lomatic or consular agencies or coaling depots in our territory, unless with the	
	consent of the British Government.	
Residen	This engagement does not apply to or affect the customary friendly corres-	
6 control	pondence with the local authorities of neighbouring States on business of minor	
the nate onsent a	The above Agreement is subject to the approval and acceptance of His	
And its	Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.	
obtanni	ISA DIN ALI	
Illinois	AHMAD BIN ALL	
offence	of larger diff board more we before they bolds had more larger to the supplementation of th	
the rule	Signed and sealed at Bahrein on the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty in my presence.	
	E. C. Ross, LieutCol.	
in in	Political Resident, Persian Gulf.	
o subject		
unt cou	The above Agreement was accepted and ratified by Her Britannic Majesty's	
ahrein to pendants	Government in 1881. E. C. Ross, Colonel,	
nendalla	Political Resident, Persian Gulf.	
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No. 6

SECOND EXCLUSIVE AGREEMENT—DATED MARCH 13, 1892

I, Esau bin Ali, Chief of Bahrein, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Resident, Persian Gulf, do hereby solemnly bind myself and agree, on behalf of myself, my heirs and successors, to the following conditions, viz..

1st.—That I will on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any Power other than the British Government

2nd.—That without the assent of the British Government, I will not consent

to the residence within my territory of the agent of any other Government.

3rd.—That I will on no account cede, sell, mortgage or otherwise give for occupation any part of my territory save to the British Government.

Dated Bahrein, 13th March 1892, corresponding with 14th Shaaban 1309.

ESAU BIN ALI, Chief of Bahrein.

A. C. TALBOT, Lieut.-Col., Resident, Persian Gulf.

LANSDOWNE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on the twelfth day of May 1892.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

No. 7

AGREEMENT BY THE SHAIKH OF BAHRAIN TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS, DATED APRIL 30, 1898

I agree to absolutely prohibit the importation of arms into Bahrein territory or exportation therefrom, and, to enforce this, I have issued a notification and proclamation to all concerned.

No. 8

AGREEMENT NOT TO GRANT CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS FOR FISHING FOR PEARLS OR SPONGES, DATED 29TH JULY, 1911

From: Shaikh Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, Chief of Bahrein.

To: Colonel P. Z. Cox,

British Resident and H.B.M's Consul-General.

Your honoured letter No. 161 dated the 23rd Rajab 1329=20th July 1911 has been received and we were highly pleased, as it gave us the news of your well-being; and all what you had stated was noted by your friend. With regard to your warning us that we should not bind ourselves to any foreigner whomsoever by giving any concession connected with the fishing of shells and pearls in the fisheries on which I possess right, your friend begs to emphasize to Your Honour that it was not in our mind to grant any concession or agreement in connection with this matter; and your friend thanks Your Honour for this friendly favour, for, as Your Honour states, the matter is not useful for our interests. Your friend confides and believes in the goodness of your sincere advice and will cordially maintain towards you these laudable sentiments.

Note.—For the terms of the letter to which the above is a reply see Item 8 (a) Trucial States.



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11 No. 9 POST OFFICE AGREEMENT, DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1911 BAC TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM SHAIKH ISA BIN ALI AL KHALIFAH, CHIEF OF Bahrain, to Captain D. L. R. Lorimer, Political Agent, Bahrain I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter No. 1033, dated the 1st September 1911, on the subject of your conversation with me regarding the question of post offices, and beg to say that it is just as you understood. If any Foreign Government asks me about it, I will answer that I ondenz CORSEL have an agreement with you which precludes the opening of any foreign post office give for in Bahrain. I will then at once refer the question to the British Government. I am always solicitous to preserve my friendship with the High Government. 1300 No. 10 hrein JUNE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT, DATED JUNE 19, 1912-From-Shaikh Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, Ruler of Bahrain, India. To-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR PERCY COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident, Persian Gulf. India a With reference to our conversation regarding the opening of a telegraph in Bahrein, as desired I repeat what I have informed you verbally, that if it is the intention of Government to introduce the telegraph on the Trucial Coast, or at Den. Kuwait also, I am quite ready to receive it here; and on receiving an assurance to the above effect I will set apart a site in consultation with the Political Agent at Bahrein, and am willing that work should begin on it forthwith, as soon as we F ANS. No. 11 tion and AGREEMENT REGARDING OIL, DATED MAY 14, 1914 Translation of a letter dated the 18th Jamadi II 1332 (14th May 1914) from SHAIKH ISA BIN 'ALI AL KHALIFAH, CHIEF OF BAHRAIN, tO MAJOR A. P. TREVOR, C.I.E., POLITICAL AGENT, BAHRAIN. I have received your esteemed letter No. 531, dated the 18th Jamadi II 1332 (14th May 1914), on the subject of the possibility of obtaining kerosene oil in Bahrein. Just as I informed your honour in my letter, dated the 17th Jamadi-ussani 1332, that when time comes for obtaining that I will certainly consult the Political Agency, I do hereby repeat to you that if there is any prospect of obtaining kerosene oil in my territory of Bahrein, I will not embark on the exploitation of that myself and will not entertain overtures from any quarter, regarding that without consulting the Political Agent in Bahrain and without the appoval of the High Government. This is what had to be said. May you be preserved and salams. og FOR 1911 hs our welregard to No. 12 omsoere rls in th EXTRACT FROM THE TREATY OF JEDDAH, DATED MAY 20, 1927, REGARDING RELATIONS r Honor BETWEEN THE KING OF THE HEJAZ AND NEJD AND THE GULF SHEIKHDOMS y favour His Majesty the King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies undere and wil takes to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the territories of Kuwait and Bahrain, and with the Sheikhs of Qatar and the Oman Coast, who are in special treaty relations with His Britannic Majesty's Government. Item 8 0 46133

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No. 13

LETTER FROM THE POLITICAL RESIDENT TO THE DEPUTY RULER OF BAHRAIN DATED NOVEMBER 10, 1932, AGREEING TO A MODIFICATION OF ARTICLE 4 OF THE FRIENDLY CONVENTION OF 1861 (ITEM 4 ABOVE)

As Your Excellency is aware Article 4 of the Friendly Convention of 1861 between the British Government and the Shaikh of Bahrain provides that "British subjects of every denomination, it is understood, may reside in and carry on their lawful trade in the territories of Bahrain, their goods being subject only to an ad valorem duty of 5% in cash or in kind. This amount, once paid, shall not be demanded again on the same goods if exported from Bahrain to other places.

2. In the spring of this year, in deference to a request received from Your Excellency, approval was given to the increase, as a temporary measure, of the duties in question to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on luxury articles. Despite this relaxation, the financial and economic situation of the Islands remains acute, and I am accordingly now authorised to inform Your Excellency that consequent on further consideration of the position, approval is given, as a temporary measure, to the withdrawal of the limitation imposed by Article 4 of the Friendly Convention of 1861 quoted above on Your Excellency's freedom to modify the rates of duty which may be imposed on the goods of British subjects, subject to the condition that the goods of all British subjects shall be subject to no other or higher duties than those imposed on any other goods of the same kind. I am, however, to say that it is desired that Your Excellency should inform the Political Resident and give him an opportunity of making any observations which he may consider desirable, before in fact making any change in tariffs, and that concurrence in the temporary modification of the limitation imposed by Article iv of the Convention of 1861 is given on the understanding that notice of four months shall be given to the Resident of any changes of the nature in question. and economic situation of the Islands remains acute, and I am accordingly now

No. 14

Exchange of Letters with Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs relating to Transit Dues at Bahrein, dated November 16 and 17 1935

Mr. Calvert to the Amir Feisal, Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs

Jedda, November 16 1935. I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in accordance with instructions addressed to me by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have taken cognisance of the proceedings at the conference held in March and April of this year between delegates of the Governments of Saudi Arabia and of Bahrein, and that they are prepared to enter into an agreement, on behalf of and with the consent of the Government of Bahrein, regarding the treatment of goods destined for or exported from ports in Saudi Arabia, and carried in ships calling at Bahrein, on the following basis:

1. Duty at the rate of 2 per cent ad valorem shall continue to be levied on goods consigned to ports in Saudi Arabia, or exported from ports in Saudi Arabia, which are landed at Bahrein in order to be re-exported.

2. Duty at the rate of 1\frac{3}{4} per cent ad valorem shall be levied on goods consigned to ports in Saudi Arabia, or exported from ports in Saudi Arabia, which are trans-shipped (that is, loaded and unloaded direct from ships into dhows and dhows into ships anchoring off Bahrein) without being landed.

3. In consideration of the reduction in the ordinary rate of 2 per cent, which is provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Saudi Government will not make any request for exemption from the above-mentioned duties in the case of goods consigned to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia or to his Government

consigned to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia or to his Government.

4. Customs duty at the rate of not more than 5 per cent ad valorem shall be levied on dates imported into Bahrein from the ports of Saudi Arabia, but the rate provided for in paragraph 2 above shall be levied on dates trans-shipped without



(8)

'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [8r] (15/92)

being landed. The above-mentioned duties shall be calculated on the basis of the wholesale price of dates of similar quality in Bahrein market on the day on

which the consignment in question is cleared from the Customs.

5. The Bahrein Government shall issue manifests to all vessels leaving Bahrein for ports in Saudi Arabia on the understanding that the Government of Saudi Arabia shall similarly issue manifests to all vessels leaving ports in Saudi Arabia for Bahrein.

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6. The minimum number of packages which may be trans-shipped without being landed shall in future be 100 packages.

7. The present agreement shall come into force from the date of this exchange of notes. Should economic conditions at any time render it necessary, in the opinion of the Government of Saudi Arabia or the Government of Bahrein, to reconsider the arrangements set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government desires to modify themselved in forms the other Government through the diplomatic desiring to modify them shall inform the other Government through the diplomatic channel. Should the two Governments be unable to reach agreement in regard to such amendment, it shall be open to either Government to terminate the present agreement on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

I am instructed to suggest that, if the arrangements set forth above are agreeable to the Government of Saudi Arabia, your Royal Highness will inform me accordingly and that this note and your reply thereto shall be held to constitute a binding agreement between the parties.

Mr. Calvert to the Amir Feisal, Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs

WITH reference to the note which we have exchanged to-day regarding the future treatment of goods imported into or exported from Saudi Arabia by way of Bahrein, I am instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to refer to the discussion which took place at the conference in Bahrein in March and April of this year regarding the procedure followed by the authorities at Bahrein in the case of the steamship Ahmedi, when she called at Bahrein in November 1932. I am authorised to assure your Royal Highness, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Bahrein, that the authorities in Bahrein will not at any future time claim any duties whatsoever on goods shipped to or from ports in Saudi Arabia in ships calling at Bahrein when the goods in question are intended to be taken direct to their destination in the ships carrying them and not to be landed at Bahrein for re-export or trans-shipped without being landed. The permanent validity of this assurance will not be affected by any notification which may be made in accordance with the paragraph numbered 7 in my note of to-day. WITH reference to the note which we have exchanged to-day regarding the

Fuad Bey Hamza to Mr. Calvert

Mecca, November 17, 1935. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 19th Shaban, 1354 (the 16th November, 1935), relative to the agreement concerning goods exported from territories of the Saudi Arab Kingdom and imported into their ports in ships anchoring off Bahrein, about which discussions were exchanged last spring between the representatives of my Government and of the Government of Bahrein. It provides for the following points:— (Translation)

1. Duty at the rate of 2 per cent *ad valorem* shall continue to be levied on goods consigned to ports in Saudi Arabia, or exported from ports in Saudi Arabia, which are landed at Bahrein in order to be re-exported.

which are landed at Banrein in order to be re-exported.

2. Duty at the rate of 1½ per cent ad valorem shall be levied on goods consigned to ports in Saudi Arabia, or exported from ports in Saudi Arabia, which are trans-shipped (that is, loaded and unloaded direct from ships into dhows and dhows into ships anchoring off Bahrein) without being landed.

3. In consideration of the reduction in the ordinary rate of 2 per cent, which is required for in the preceding paragraph, the Saudi Government will not make

is provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Saudi Government will not make any request for exemption from the above-mentioned duties in the case of goods consigned to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia or to his Government.

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 Customs duty at the rate of not more than 5 per cent ad valorem shall be levied on dates imported into Bahrein from the ports of Saudi Arabia, but the rate provided for in paragraph 2 above shall be levied on dates trans-shipped (that is, loaded and unloaded direct from ships into dhows and dhows into ships anchoring off Bahrein) without being landed. The above-mentioned duties shall be calculated on the basis of the wholesale price of dates of similar quality in Bahrein market on the day on which the consignment in question is cleared from Bahrein market on the day on which the consignment in question is cleared from the Customs.

5. The Bahrein Government shall issue manifests to all vessels leaving Bahrein for ports in Saudi Arabia on the understanding that the Government of Saudi Arabia shall similarly issue manifests to all vessels leaving ports in Saudi

Arabia for Bahrein.

6. The minimum number of packages which may be trans-shipped (that is, loaded and unloaded direct from ships into dhows and dhows into ships anchoring off Bahrein) without being landed shall in future be 100 packages.

7. The present agreement shall come into force from the date of this exchange of notes. Should economic conditions at any time render it necessary, in the opinion of the Government of Saudi Arabia or the Government of Bahrein, to reconsider the arrangements set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government desiring to modify them shall inform the other Government through the diplomatic channel. Should the two Governments be unable to reach agreement in regard to such amendment, it shall be open to either Government to terminate the present agreement on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The Government of His Majesty the King agree to the above-mentioned

The Government of His Majesty the King agree to the above-mentioned arrangements and consider your note under reference and this note of mine a document effecting agreement, and each of them is complementary to the other.

Fuad Bey Hamza to Mr. Calvert

Mecca, November 17, 1935.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 16th November, 1935 (the 19th Shaban, 1354), of which the text is as follows:—

"With reference to the control of the 18th November, 1935 (the 19th Shaban, 1354), of which the text is as follows:—

"With reference to the note which we have exchanged to-day regarding the future treatment of goods imported into or exported from Saudi Arabia by way of Bahrein, I am instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to refer to the discussion which took place at the conference in Bahrein in March and April of this year regarding the procedure followed by the authorities at Bahrein in the case of the steamship *Ahmedi*, when she called at Bahrein in November 1932. I am authorised to assure your Royal Highness, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Bahrein, that the authorities in Bahrein will not at any future time claim any of Banrein, that the authorities in Banrein will not at any future time claim any duties whatsoever on goods shipped to or from ports in Saudi Arabia in ships calling at Bahrein when the goods in question are intended to be taken direct to their destination in the ships carrying them and not to be landed at Bahrein for re-export or trans-shipped without being landed. The permanent validity of this assurance will not be affected by any notification which may be made in accordance with the paragraph numbered 7 in my note of to-day."

I am glad to inform you that my Government have taken note of the abovementioned undertaking of the British Government, for which I thank you.

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15 PART II KUWAIT No. 1 EXCLUSIVE AGREEMENT, DATED JANUARY 23, 1899 Praise be to God alone (lit. in the name of God Almighty ("Bissim Illah Ta'alah The object of writing this lawful and honourable bond is that it is hereby covenanted and agreed between Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I.S.C., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, on behalf of the British Government on the one part, and Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah, Sheikh of Koweit, on the other part, that the said Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah of his own free will and desire does hereby pledge and bind himself, his heirs and successors not to receive the Agent or Representative of any Power or Government at Koweit, or at any other place within the limits of his territory, without the previous sanction of the British Government; and he further binds himself, his heirs and successors not to cede, sell, lease, mortgage, or give for occupation or for any other purpose any portion of his territory to the Government or subjects of any other Power without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government for these purposes. This engagement also to extend to any portion of the territory of the said Sheikh Mubarak, which may now be in the possession of the subjects of any other ed Government. In token of the conclusion of this lawful and honourable bond, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I.S.C., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Sheikh Mubarak-bin-Sheikh Subah, the former on behalf of the British Government and the latter on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors do each, in the presence of witnesses, affix their signatures on this, the tenth day of Ramazan 1316, corresponding with the twenty-third day of January M. J. MEADE, MUBARAK-AL-SUBAH. er. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Witnesses: E. WICKHAM HORE, Capt., I.M.S. MUHAMMAD RAHIM BIN ABDUL NEBI SAFFER. J. CALCOTT GASKIN. on nent any No. 2 Agreement for the Prohibition of Traffic in Arms, dated May 24, 1900 Agreement by Sheikh Mubarek-bin-Sabah, Chief of Koweit. I agree to absolutely prohibit the importation of arms into Koweit or exportation therefrom, and to enforce this I have issued a notification and proclamation to all concerned. Dated this 24th day of Moharrum 1318. (24th day of May 1900.) Seal of SHEIKH MUBAREK-BIN-SABAH. No. 3 POST OFFICE AGREEMENT, DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1904 Translated purport of an undertaking given by Sheikh Mubarek of Koweit As the British Government has agreed in accordance with my desire and for the benefit of traders to establish a post office at Koweit, I on my part agree not to allow the establishment here of a post office by any other Government. I accordingly write this undertaking on behalf of myself and my successors. KOWEIT: Seal of SHEIKH MUBAREK-EL-SABAH. The 11th Zil Haj 1321. (The 28th February 1904.)

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16

No. 4

AGREEMENT NOT TO GRANT CONCESSIONS FOR FISHING FOR PEARLS OR SPONGES TO FOREIGNERS, DATED JULY 29, 1911

Translation of a letter, dated the 2nd Shaaban 1329, From Shaikh Mubarak-as-Sabah, Ruler of Kuwait, to Captain W. H. I. Shakespear, Political Agent,

After Compliments-

We have received with the hand of friendship your letter, dated the 2nd Shaaban 1329=29th July 1911, and in it you stated of a stranger who five years ago asked from us a concession to take sponges and at the time we rejected his request and that in this time came to you intimation from His Honour the Resident at Bushire mentioning that in these days possibly will come people seeking their own profit and from this profit will arrive loss to us and to our people and advising us not to agree to them before asking for his (Resident's) opinion. I am exceedingly grateful to the beloved of all (Resident) and as is known to Your Honour I do not seek profit without your consultation in every circumstance and I will do nought seek profit without your consultation in every circumstance and I will do nought except it agree with your view and the view of the Precious Government. In the expectation from Your Honour that you will re-assure him (Resident) and present my thanks to him and may you be preserved.

Note.—For the terms of the letter to which the above is a reply see Item 8 (a) Trucial States.

No. 5

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT, DATED JULY 26, 1912

Translation of a letter from His Excellency Shaikh Sir Mubarak-us-Subah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait, to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 11th Shaaban 1330=26th July 1912.

I have had the pleasure to receive Your Honour's communication dated the 27th Rajab 1330 (13th July 1912) in which you have referred to the desire of the High and Imperial Government to have the telegraph in our town of Kuwait and (stated) that on Your Honour's return to Bushire, you found, as you expected, final instructions from the High and Imperial Government to inform us of their desire and to ask for our co-operation in this object and that the existence of the telegraph will be a source of ease to the High Government and our people.

I have personally informed Your Honour when I had the pleasure of your august interview, of my co-operation and concord in this and other matters, which are conducive to reform and which you consider to be agreeable to (our) welfare, in accordance with such orders as may be issued thereon by the High and Imperial Government and according to your august wishes.

In accordance with such orders as may be issued thereon by the High and imperial Government and according to your august wishes.

The details will be explained to us by our friend Captain Shakespear, as ordered by you, when the work progresses and we will also explain to him the manner which will tend to our ease. And we pray to God to crown all your efforts with success and to grant happy results, and enable us to obtain your satisfaction by word and deed.

by word and deed.

We trust that your kind regards will endure and that you will accept my assurance of high esteem and continue to be preserved.

No. 6

AGREEMENT REGARDING OIL, DATED OCTOBER 27, 1913

Translation of a letter from Shaikh Sir Mubarak-as-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 26th Zu-al-Kada 1331 (27th October 1913).

After Compliments-

With the hand of friendship we received your esteemed letter dated the 26th Zu-al-Kada 1331 and in it you stated that with reference to the conversation which passed between us yesterday if we saw no objection therein it would be

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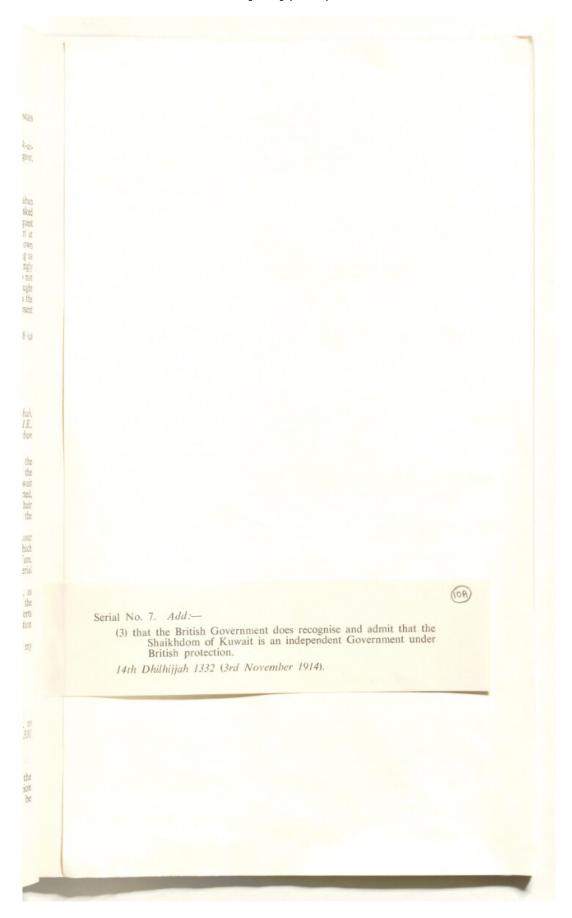
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(10) desirable for Your Honour to inform the British Government that we were agreeable to the arrival of His Excellency the Admiral. We are agreeable to everything which you regard advantageous and if the Admiral honours our (side) country we will associate with him one of our sons to be in his service, to show the place of bitumen in Burgan and elsewhere and if in their view there seems hope of obtaining oil therefore the seems have Agent of obtaining oil therefrom we shall never give a concession in this matter to any one except a person appointed from the British Government. This is what was necessary and I pray for the continuance of your high regard and may you be preserved. haaha Dated 26th Zu-al-Kada 1331. askaj request dent at ir our No. 7 sing as edingly do not ASSURANCES GIVEN BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING DATE GARDENS, Protection and Independence, dated November 3, 1914 Extract from a letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to His Excellency Sir Mubarak-as-Subah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Shaikh of Kuwait. In continuation of previous letter intimating the out-break of war between the British Government and Turkey, I am ordered by the British Government to convey to Your Excellency gratitude for your loyalty and your offer of assistance, and to request you to attack Umm Qasr, Safwan and Bubiyan and to occupy them. You should endeavour, afterwards, in co-operation with Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Amir Abdul Aziz bin Saud and other reliable Shaikhs to liberate Basrah from Turkish possession. Should this prove to be beyond your ability, you should make arrangements, if possible, to prevent Turkish reinforcements from reaching Basrah or even Qurnah, until the arrival of the British troops whom we shall send, please God, as soon as possible. I also hope that two of our men-of-war will reach Basrah before the arrival of your troops there. And though it should be your highest aim, in this connection, to liberate Basrah and its people from Turkish rule, still we request that you should use your utmost endeavour in preventing troops and others from plundering the merchandise belonging to British merchants in Basrah and its dependencies, to protect the European residents of Basrah and to safeguard them from loss and oppression. In return for your valuable assistance In continuation of previous letter intimating the out-break of war between n 8 (a) ubah, aaban d the of the nwait to safeguard them from loss and oppression. In return for your valuable assistance in this important matter, I am ordered by the British Government to promise to Your Excellency that if we succeed therein—and we shall succeed therein, please God,—we will not return Basrah to the Turkish Government and we will not surrender it back to them at all. Furthermore I make to you, on behalf of your chich the British Government, certain promises concerning Your Excellency personally (1) that your gardens which are now in your possession, viz., the date gardens situate between Fao and Qurnah shall remain in your fare. possession and in possession of your descendants without being subject (2) that if you attack Safwan, Umm Qasr and Bubiyan and occupy them the British Government will protect you from any consequences arising from that action. No. 8 THE KUWAIT-NAJD BOUNDARY CONVENTION, DATED DECEMBER 2, 1922-IN THE NAME OF GOD THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE. The frontier between Najd and Kuwait begins in the West from junction of the Wadi al Aujah (W. al Audja) with the Batin (El Batin), leaving Raq'i (Rikai) to Najd, from this point it continues in a straight line until it joins latitude 29° and the red semi-circle referred to in Article 5 of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of 29th July, 1913. The line then follows the side of the red semi-circle until it reaches a point terminating (sic) on the coast south of Ras al-Qali'ah (Ras el Kaliyah) and this is the indisputable southern frontier of Kuwait territory. The 46133

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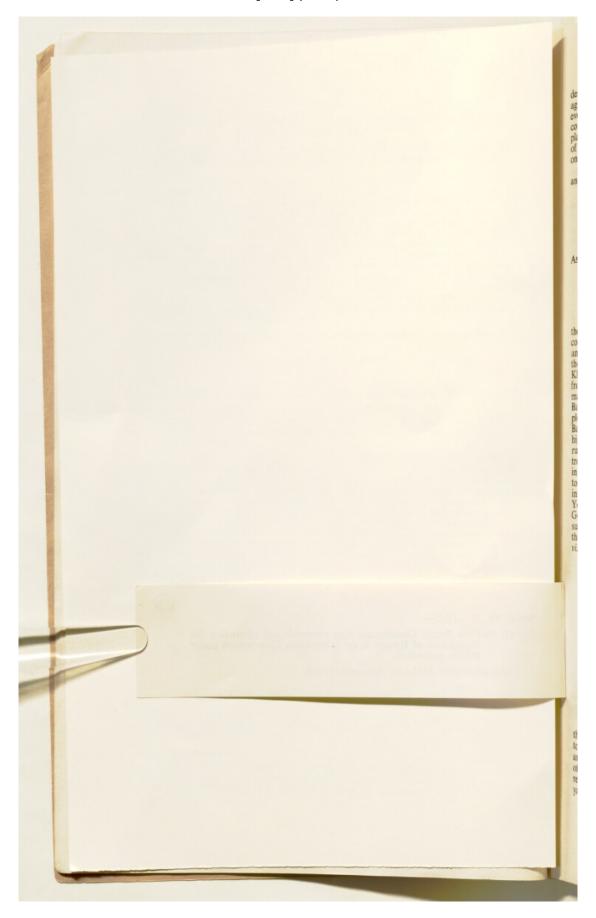


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'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [10av] (21/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [10v] (22/92)

portion of territory bounded on the North by this line and which is bounded on the West by a low mountainous ridge called Shaq (Esh Shakk) and on the East by the sea and on the South by a line passing from West to East from Shaq (Esh Shakk) to 'Ain al 'Abd (Ain el Abd) and thence to the coast north of Ras al Mish'ab (Ras Mishaah) in this territory the Governments of Naid and Kuwait will sh'ab (Ras Mishaab), in this territory the Governments of Najd and Kuwait will share equal rights until through the good offices of the Government of Great Britain a further agreement is made between Najd and Kuwait concerning it. of si The map on which this boundary has been made is Asia 1-1,000,000, made by the Royal Geographical Society under the direction of the Geographical Section General Staff and printed at the War Office in the year 1918.

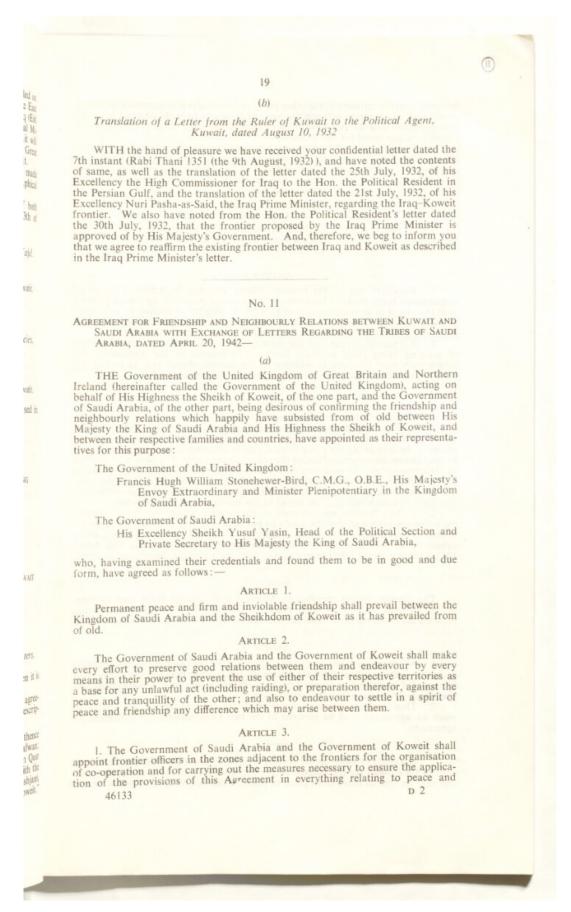
Written in the port of 'Uqair and signed by the representatives of both Governments on the second day of December 1922 corresponding to 13th of Rabi'al Thani 1341. the Exo from the appr that Rabi'al Thani, 1341. ABDULLAH SA'ID DAMLUJI, in th Representative of His Highness the Sultan of Najd. J. C. More, Major, Political Agent, Kuwait. I have agreed to the contents of this agreement. 'ABDUL 'AZIZ BIN 'ABDUL RAHMAN AS-SA'UD, Sultan of Najd and its Dependencies. I have agreed to the contents of this agreement. AHMAD AL-JABIR AS-SUBAH, Irel beh of S neig Ma Hakim of Kuwait. (Translator's note.—The spelling of place names in brackets is that used in the map referred to in the treaty.) bet No. 9 Extract from the Treaty of Jeddah, dated May 20, 1927, regarding Relations between the King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and the Gulf Sheikhdoms See No. 11 Bahrein No. 10 LETTERS FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ AND THE RULER OF KUWAIT RE-AFFIRMING THE KUWAIT-IRAQ BOUNDARY, DATED JULY 21, 1932. AND AUGUST 10, 1932, RESPECTIVELY Nuri Pasha to Sir F. Humphrys of o Office of the Council of Ministers, Bagdad, July 21, 1932. I THINK your Excellency will agree that the time has now come when it is desirable to reaffirm the existing frontier between Iraq and Koweit.

I therefore request that the necessary action may be taken to obtain the agreement of the competent authority or authorities in Koweit to the following description of the existing frontier between the two countries: me ab "From the intersection of the Wadi-el-Audja with the Batin and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan Wells, Jebel Sanam and Um Qasr leaving them to Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Zobeir with the Khor Abdullah. The islands of Warbah, Bubiyan, Maskan (or Mashjan), Failakah, Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Umm-el-Maradin appertain to Koweit."

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tranquillity in the territory of the other party and in whatever is necessary to ensure commercial co-operation between the two countries and to facilitate good relations between them; and the two Governments shall notify each other of the names of

the persons appointed for this purpose.

2. These frontier officers, or any persons acting on their behalf, shall have
the right to communicate with each other for the purpose of frontier co-operation
as provided in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this Agreement and the schedule
annexed thereto, and with a view to the settlement of questions arising from time to time on the frontier or between the tribes.

ARTICLE 4

The frontier officers specified in Article 3 shall exchange information immediately regarding any incident occurring on either side of the frontier which may affect the maintenance of security on the other side.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Whenever one of the frontier officers specified in Article 3 learns of preparations being made in his territory by an armed person or by armed persons with the object of committing acts of robbery or plunder or raiding or any other unlawful act of such nature as to disturb the peace of the frontier between the two countries, he shall inform the other thereof

2. If it should appear that this information will not arrive in time to admit of warning being given to those liable to be injured by the aggression, the information must be given in addition to the nearest official and, in case of its being impossible to reach him, to the persons or tribes threatened.

ARTICLE 6.

1. If one of the frontier officers should learn of the commission in his territory of any act of robbery or plunder or smuggling or raiding or any other unlawful act of such a nature as to disturb the peace of the frontier between the two countries, he may notify the other thereof, and in circumstances of urgent necessity he shall inform the nearest official of the other Government. The person so notified shall thereupon take the necessary steps with a view to the immediate apprehension of the offenders in the event of their entering the territory in which he is employed and for the immediate restoration in their entirety of all the stolen, plundered or smuggled objects which may be found in the possession of the offenders.

2. If the offenders are nationals of the country which they have entered

2. If the offenders are nationals of the country which they have entered, the necessary measures shall be taken to put them on trial in their own country. If they are nationals of the other country or of a third Arab State, they shall, subject to the provisions of the Extradition Agreement signed on the 20th April, 1942, be surrendered to the Government of the territory where the offence occurred.

ARTICLE 7.

The frontier officers specified in Article 3 shall arrange from time to time, in case of need, to meet at some place for the settlement of difficulties arising between the tribes on the frontier, in accordance with the spirit of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 8.

All decisions taken in mutual agreement by the frontier officers specified in Article 3 in regard to questions arising on the frontier between the tribes shall shall forthwith become operative and executory.

2. Those matters, however, upon which the frontier officers are unable to reach an agreement shall be referred to the two Governments for settlement by

agreement.

ARTICLE 9.

Nationals of either Saudi Arabia or Koweit who habitually frequent both sides of the frontier for the purpose of grazing shall have freedom of "musabala" and shall be free to move from place to place in the two territories, unless one of

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the two Governments finds it necessary to restrict the freedom of its own nationals to move into the territory of the other, or to restrict the freedom of the nationals of the other Government to move across into its territory, in the interests of public order or for reasons of economic necessity. The frontier officer of the Government which considers it to be in its interest to impose such a restriction shall inform the frontier officer of the other Government of that decision before it is put into effect, in order that the latter may have an opportunity to adopt means to overcome any difficulties which may result from the execution of the decision, on the understanding that it is incumbent upon the frontier officers, in such cases, that both should use their best endeavours to remove any difficulty which may be pointed out by either of them as likely to result from the application of this prohibition, if it can be removed; and if it cannot, then the prohibition shall come into force.

3. If the interests of either of the two Governments require that it should enter into contact with its subjects residing in the other territory, in order to collect "Zakat" or for some other purpose, it may make application to the other to that end, and the other shall either permit the entry of the competent officials for the which end, and the other shall either permit the entry of the competent officials for the desired purpose or shall compel the tribes or persons in question to return to 21300 their own country. e ivi No official of either Government, nor any national of either of them, shall be allowed to cross the frontier between the two territories without previous admi n, the of its permission from the other Government, except in the following cases: (1) Nationals may move between the two territories for the purpose of grazing, as provided in Article 9.

(2) Officials may enter for the purpose of proceeding to the towns of Koweit or Riyadh for any purpose, provided that they are authorised to do so by their respective Governments. (3) The frontier officers mentioned in Article 3 and their representatives and messengers may cross for the purpose of co-operation specified in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this Agreement.

(4) The nationals of either Government may enter the territory of the other lawful cessiny otified to follow up losses as provided in paragraph 7 of the Schedule attached to this Agreement.

(5) Any national of either of the two Governments may enter the territory of the other for "musabala," or for any other purpose not specified in this Article, without obtaining permission from the other beforehand. But a Saudi Arabian national shall carry a document issued by the But a Saudi Arabian national shall carry a document issued by the competent authority in his own country establishing his identity and authorising him to make the proposed journey, and the Koweit authorities shall inform the Saudi Arabian Agent in Koweit of the names and tribes of persons arriving and of the articles they carry away from Koweit. This, however, does not apply to pilgrims, for whom there is a special arrangement in accordance with the regulations of the **NUBLT** April. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.) time ARTICLE 11. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 9, the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Koweit shall prevent foreigners who come to or reside in their respective territories from crossing the frontier into the territory of the other Government for the purpose of travel, exploration, hunting or any other purpose, without previous permission from the competent authority of the Government concerned. ement. recifed The Government whose territory is entered by such foreigners shall not be responent and sible for their safety if the entry has been effected without previous permission. able to ent by ARTICLE 12. This Agreement has been drawn up in duplicate in English and Arabic and both texts have equal force. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged by the two Contracting Parties as soon as possible. It shall come into force as from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall be valid for a period of five years from that date.

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If neither of the two Contracting Parties gives notice to the other Party six months before the expiry of the period of five years that it wishes to terminate or to amend the Agreement, it shall remain in force and shall not be held to have terminated until six months have elapsed from the day on which one of the two Parties shall have given notice to the other Party of its desire to terminate it or to amend it.

In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Jedda, the twentieth day of April, 1942, corresponding to the fourth day of the month of Rabi' al Thani in the year 1361 of the Hijra.

For the Government of the United Kingdom: F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia: YUSUF YASIN.

SCHEDULE.

1. Certificates for the Return of Loot.

On each occasion on which loot is returned in conformity with the Agreement for Friendship and Neighbourly Relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sheikhdom of Koweit, with a view to its being delivered to its owners, the frontier officer or officers appointed in accordance with Article 3 of the said Agreement shall give to the person taking delivery of the loot an official certificate in the following form signed by him:—

- "I, the undersigned, certify as follows:-
- "(1) That the property and the animals now returned constitute to the best of our knowledge, resulting from our investigations, all the loot which

the aggressors captured in the incident which occurred at on the between members of the and tribes, with the exception of the following which it has not been possible to recover:

"(2) That the property and animals now returned comprise all that we have recovered from the offenders up to this date, in its entirety, and, by way of compensation for objects certified to be impossible of recovery in kind and to be missing parally. and to be missing, namely which are forwarded , and I certify that these are of the same equivalent value as the missing objects which it has not

been possible to recover, and, further, that all possible measures will be taken for the recovery of any other loot which has not been recovered from the offenders, and that, when recovered, it will be returned to you accompanied by another certificate.

Signature

(1) It shall not be permissible to detain live-stock or property on either side of the frontier in order to enforce the return of other, looted, live-stock or property believed to be unlawfully held on the other side of the frontier.

(2) This section shall not affect the right of the authorities on each side of the frontier to make use of this means to enforce the restoration of live-stock or property unlawfully held in their own territory only.

property unlawfully held in their own territory only.

If any national of Koweit proves before the competent authorities in the the competent authorities in Koweit proves before the competent authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or any national of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia before the competent authorities in Koweit, his property rights in animals, found in the possession of another person, which he has recognised as his, the competent authorities shall hand over the animals to him who recognises them as his after

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the claim has been proved before them. The possessor, if he makes known the person who sold him the animals, shall have the right to demand the price from the seller, and the Government in whose territory the seller is shall look into the claim of the possessor from whom the animals have been taken, and shall recover the price from the seller and punish the seller if he is a thief or has obtained the animals illegally. If the possessor of the animals does not make known the seller, he shall himself be responsible for his illegal possession of the animals.

4. Blood Money.

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Either Government shall collect from a homicide, being its national, blood money in respect of a person slain belonging to the other Government, provided that the homicide was not guilty of premeditated aggression, in which case the law of retaliation applies; and provided that the homicide was not engaged in lawful self-defence. The blood money shall be calculated according to the Sharia Law as at present recognised between the Sheikhdom of Koweit and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

5. Compensation for Losses.

Persons guilty of premeditated acts of aggression, such as raiding or robbery, shall be obliged to make good all losses suffered by the victims as a result of the aggression and shall pay the value of animals which have been killed in the fighting, or which have been losted and have died or been lost while in their possession. The frontier officer appointed in accordance with Article 3 of the Agreement for Friendship and Neighbourly Relations who is responsible for the collection and return of loot, shall likewise collect from the aggressors out of their property objects equivalent in value to those losses, and shall deliver them together with the loot as required by Section 1 of this Schedule. The frontier officer of the Government whose nationals were the victims may collect any evidence which he considers appropriate regarding the losses and forward it to the frontier officer of the other Government engaged in collecting the loot.

6. Khidma.

On the return of the looted property or animals nothing shall be deducted therefrom by the way of Khidma, recompense, wages of herdsmen, or expenses. If the Government collecting the loot has incurred such expenditure, it is free to recover it out of the property of the offenders. The recompense, however, of a person who has found stray camels and taken charge of them until application is made by their owner shall be calculated at the rate of one gold pound for every five camels, provided that the finder has given notice of his having found them at the time of its occurrence and has not attempted to conceal it. The frontier officer to whom notice is given shall give notice of the fact to the frontier officer of the other Government.

7. Losses.

The nationals of either country may enter the other country to search for any of their property which may have been lost or stolen. If the searcher finds anywhere what he lost or what was stolen from him he shall demand his losses from the person in whose possession they are. If the latter surrenders them, well and good; but if not, the searcher shall not have the right to recover them by force, but shall apply to the nearest Government centre in order to inform those concerned of the result of his enquiries about his losses or what was stolen from him. The authority to whom this information is given shall take the necessary measures to give what is due to the rightful person and to punish the offenders.

Done at Jedda the twentieth April, 1942, corresponding to the fourth day of the month of Rabi' al Thani 1361 of the Hijra.

For the Government of the United Kingdom: F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD.

For the Government of Saudi Arabia: YUSUF YASIN.

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Your Excellency, Jedda, April 20, 1942 (4th Rabi' al Thani 1361).

As we have been successful in drawing up an agreement for "Friendship and Neighbourly Relations" between Saudi Arabia and Koweit, and as it is necessary to establish the identity of the tribes of Saudi Arabia and Koweit, I herewith submit a list of such tribes: a list of such tribes: Tribes of Koweit. Tribes of Saudi Arabia. 'Araibdar. 'Ajman. Mutair. Rashayida. Awazim. Ataiba. Qahtan. Dawasir. Al Murra Bani Khalid. Bani Hajir. Manasir. Subai. Sahul. Za'b. Shammar. Harb. As regards the question whether any and, if so, which sections of the tribes owe allegiance to Koweit, this shall be settled either by an understanding between the Saudi Arabian and Koweit Governments, or, failing such agreement, by a Joint Committee which shall be appointed at a time to be agreed upon by the said Governments for that purpose.

Those to receive Your Excellence's reply that you caree to this I hope to receive Your Excellency's reply that you agree to this. Accept, &c YUSUF YASIN. His Excellency His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jedda. (c) Your Excellency, Jedda, April 20, 1942.

I HAVE received Your Excellency's letter dated the 20th April, 1942, containing the lists of tribes of Saudi Arabia and Koweit, the names of which are as follows:— [As in preceding note.] In reply I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, acting on behalf of His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit, accept the lists and agree that the question whether any and, if so, which sections of these tribes owe allegiance to Koweit shall be settled either by an understanding between the Saudi Arabian and the Koweiti Governments or, failing such agreement, by a Joint Committee, which shall be appointed at a time to be agreed upon by the said Governments for that purpose. agreed upon by the said Governments for that purpose. I have, &c. F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD. His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin.

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25 No. 12 TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN KUWAIT AND SAUDI ARABIA, DATED APRIL 20, 1942 THE Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the Government of the United Kingdom), acting on behalf of His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit, of the one part, and the Government of Sandi Arching of the one part, and the Government of Saudi Arabia, of the other part, being desirous of concluding an Agreement to regulate trade between Koweit and Saudi Arabia, have appointed as their Representatives for this purpose: The Government of the United Kingdom: Francis Hugh William Stonehewer-Bird, C.M.G., O.B.E., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; The Government of Saudi Arabia: His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, Head of the Political Section and Private Secretary to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia; who, having examined their credentials and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:-ARTICLE 1. 1. All goods which leave Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia by land or sea must be accompanied by a person carrying a manifest. In case of goods sent by (a) they must be sent by caravan, and any person carrying goods from Koweit territory who is not with a caravan shall be regarded as a smuggler, even if he has a manifest; i Join (b) the caravan must call at that one of the points in Saudi Arabia mentioned in Article 7 below, which is specified in the manifest;
(c) the person carrying the manifest must also have with him a list showing the names of the persons in the caravan and the number of camels;
(d) the person carrying the manifest shall report to the officials appointed for that purpose first at the Koweit point and then at the Saudi Arabian point are if the manifest. SIN. point specified in the manifest. Persons entering Koweit territory from Saudi Arabia and leaving again with goods, bought for their personal consumption, whether they are nomad or settled, must travel in parties and conform to the conditions laid down for commercial caravans 3. A caravan shall consist of not less than one motor vehicle or three animals.

4. Goods which leave Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia by sea must be taken to the Saudi Arabian port specified in the manifest, and the person holding the manifest must report to the proper authorities at that port. The provisions about smuggling contained in the present regulations shall be applicable to goods transported by sea and to the persons transporting them. ARTICLE 2. The person responsible for a caravan or party such as is mentioned in Article I shall, before his departure with the caravan (or party) and with the goods from Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia, obtain a manifest from the Koweit Customs Department (Manifest Office) for all the goods destined for Saudi Arabia. This manifest must accompany the goods, and a copy of it shall be given to the Saudi Arabian Trade Agent in Koweit by the Koweit Customs Office before the caravan (or party) leaves Koweit territory, and a third copy of the manifest shall be kept in the Manifest Office. It is forbidden to take a quantity greater or less than that shown in the manifest or to go to any destination other than that mentioned in the manifest or by any route other than the ordinary one. IRD. Should the merchant or owner of the goods choose to send part of the goods by motor car and part by camel, or by two caravans, or part by sea and part by land, a separate manifest must accompany each part. 46133

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ARTICLE 4.

Any person who is found within Koweit territory in possession of goods intended for export to Saudi Arabia and without a manifest shall be punished by confiscation of the goods, and any such person who has a manifest but is in possession of goods in excess of those shown in the manifest shall be punished by confiscation of the excess not shown in the manifest. In both cases he shall be liable to a fine. liable to a fine.

ARTICLE 5.

Heads of caravans and holders of manifests must report to the nearest post any evasion or infraction of the provisions of this Agreement which comes to their knowledge. Otherwise they themselves shall be held responsible if the evasion or infraction comes to light.

The Customs officials of Koweit and of Saudi Arabia at the specified posts may communicate with one another in order to ensure mutual understanding and the common good as regards the application of the provisions of this Agreement.

The posts at which holders of manifests must report with their goods are as follows

Koweit: Koweit or Subaihiyah or Jahra. Saudi Arabia: Al Qarya or Hafr.

Koweit: Koweit port. Saudi Arabia: Ras Tannura, Jubail, Qatif or Uqair;

and they must go to these centres direct and by the usual route.

ARTICLE 8.

If any goods destined for Saudi Arabia are found to have left Koweit territory whether by land or sea, without the foregoing provisions having been complied with, such goods shall be considered contraband, and together with the means of transport, shall be liable to confiscation; moreover, any person whatsoever who infringes or who attempts to evade or circumvent these provisions shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine or both.

ARTICLE 9.

Any national of either of the two Governments may enter the territory of the other for "musabala" or for any other lawful purpose not specified in this article without obtaining permission from the other beforehand. But a Saudi Arabian national shall carry a document issued by the competent authority in his own country establishing his identity and authorising him to make the proposed journey, and the Koweit authorities shall inform the Saudi Arabian Agent in Koweit of the names and tribes of persons arriving and of the articles they carry away from names and tribes of persons arriving and of the articles they carry away from Koweit.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement has been drawn up in duplicate in the English and Arabic

This Agreement has been drawn up in duplicate in the English and Arabic languages, both texts having equal force. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged by the two Contracting Parties as soon as possible. It shall come into force as from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall be valid for a period of five years from that date.

If neither of the two Contracting Parties gives notice to the other Party six months before the expiry of the said period of five years that it wishes to terminate or amend the Agreement, it shall remain in force and shall not be held to have terminated until six months have elapsed from the day on which one Party shall have given notice to the other Party of its wish to terminate or amend the Agreement. Agreement.

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In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present ibi Done at Jedda the twentieth day of April, 1942, corresponding to the fourth day of the month of Rabi' al Thani in the year 1361 of the Hijra. For the Government of the United Kingdom: F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD. For the Government of Saudi Arabia: YUSUF YASIN. the No. 13 AGREEMENT FOR THE EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS BETWEEN KUWAIT AND SAUDI ARABIA WITH EXCHANGE OF LETTERS RELATING TO SMUGGLING OFFENCES, DATED APRIL 20, 1942-The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the Government of the United Kingdom) acting on behalf of His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit, of the one part, and the Government of Saudi Arabia, of the other part, being desirous of concluding an agreement for the extradition of offenders, fugitives from justice, who escape from Koweit into Saudi Arabia, or from Saudi Arabia into Koweit, have appointed as their representatives for this purpose: The Government of the United Kingdom: Francis Hugh William Stonehewer-Bird, C.M.G., O.B.E., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Government of Saudi Arabia: His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, Head of the Political Section and Private Secretary to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia, who, having examined their credentials and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows: ARTICLE 1. The Government of Koweit shall surrender to the Government of Saudi Arabia any person in the territory of Koweit who is a national of Saudi Arabia or of a third Arab State and who has committed within the boundaries of Saudi Arabia any of the crimes mentioned in Article 3 of this Agreement. ARTICLE 2. The Government of Saudi Arabia shall surrender to the Government of Koweit any person in the territory of Saudi Arabia who is a national of Koweit or of a third Arab State and who has committed within the boundaries of Koweit any of the crimes mentioned in Article 3 of this Agreement. ARTICLE 3. (1) There shall be no extradition for political offences. (2) The offences for which extradition shall be granted are highway robbery, theft, robbery, plunder, murder, wounding, raiding, smuggling and violent assault, whether the offence be committed by a single person or by several persons and whether the offence is directed against a single person or against several persons or against the local authorities or any means of transport or communication. In no circumstances shall the offences mentioned in this sub-section be deemed to be political offences. 46133

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(3) Similarly, any attempt against or attack on the person of either His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia or His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit, or of any member of their respective families at 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 an of their respective families, shall not be deemed a political offence.

ARTICLE 4.

- (1) Surrender of an offender by the Government from whose territory it is desired to extradite him shall be effected upon presentation by the other Government of a demand for extradition. The demand for extradition shall contain:
 - (a) A description of the offender and any information which may assist in his identification.

- (b) A short summary of the offence committed by the offender.
 (c) A copy of the judgment passed by the court of the country asking for extradition, if judgment has already been passed on the offender.
- (2) All the above documents shall bear the seal or stamp of the competent authorities
- (3) The demand for extradition shall be presented by the Government of Saudi Arabia to the Government of Koweit through the British Legation in Jedda: similarly, the Government of Koweit shall present any demand for extradition by the Government of Saudi Arabia through the British Legation in Jedda.

ARTICLE 5.

With the object of pursuing the offender and preventing his flight from the country in which he has taken refuge, the competent authorities in the two countries may correspond with each other by the most speedy means available with a view to ensuring the detention of the offender until the arrival of the documents of the demand as provided in Article 4.

ARTICLE 6.

No person shall be surrendered under this Agreement for any offence committed before the date of its coming into force.

ARTICLE 7.

No offender surrendered under this Agreement shall be tried for any offence other than the offence in respect of which his surrender was demanded, unless he has been given sufficient opportunity to leave the country, and has not left it. This provision shall not apply to offences committed after the surrender has been effected

ARTICLE 8.

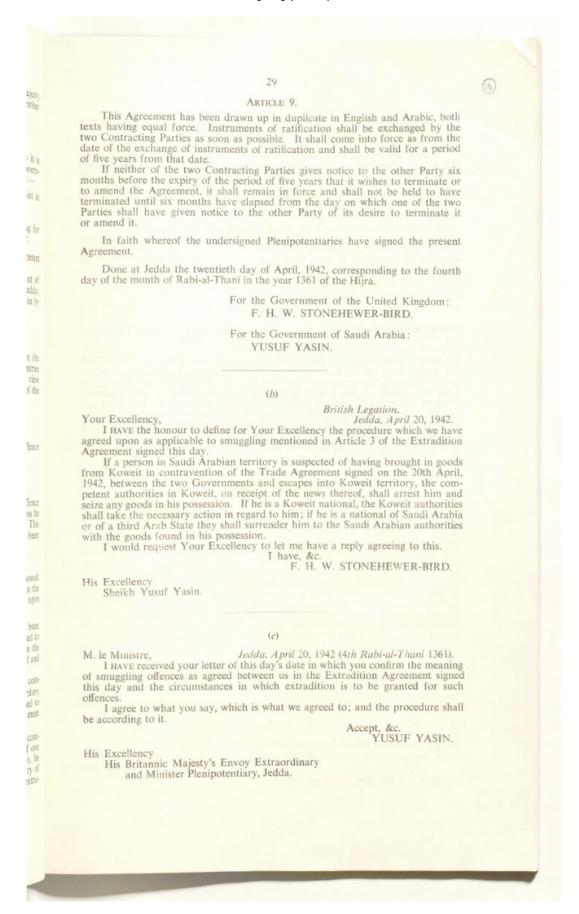
The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to the area on the Nejd-Koweit Frontier hereinafter termed the Neutral Zone, whose limits were laid down in the Protocol of Uqair, dated the 2nd December, 1922 (13th Rabi-al-Thani, 1341) upon the following conditions:-

- (1) Where an offence, as defined in Article 3 of this Agreement, has been committed in either of the two territories and the offender has fled to the Neutral Zone, the offender shall be deemed to be still within the territory in which the offence was committed, and may be arrested and tried by the Government thereof.
 (2) Where an offence, as defined in Article 3 of this Agreement, has been committed in the Neutral Zone and the offender escapes to the territory of the Government of which he is a national, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence within the territory of his own Government and shall be liable to arrest and trial by that Government.
 (3) Where an offence, as defined in Article 3 of this Agreement, has been committed in the Neutral Zone, and the offender, being a national of one of the two Governments, escapes into the territory of the other, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence within the territory of the Government of which he is a national, and shall be liable to extradition proceedings under this Agreement. dition proceedings under this Agreement.

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No. 14

LETTER FROM THE RULER OF KUWAIT CONVEYING HIS APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS Nos. 11, 12, and 13, dated June 3, 1942.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 107–1/1, dated the 30th May 1952, with the copies of the agreements between His Majesty our brother King Ibn Saud and ourselves and which were agreed upon and executed on our behalf at Jedda on the 4th of Rabi Awal, 1631 (20th April 1942). I take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of my complete approval to the clauses of the agreements and wish to reassure you that we will keep and respect their contents, if God wills.

I request Your Excellency to kindly convey my gratitude and thanks to H.B.M.'s Government through the Hon'ble the Political Resident for all the great interest and valuable assistance they rendered and still are rendering to us, especially the execution of these important agreements on our behalf and in the meantime. I wish to express my gratifule to your valuable assistance.

meantime I wish to express my gratitude to your valuable assistance.

No. 15

Undertaking given on his Accession by Shaikh Abdulla al Salim, Ruler OF KUWAIT, DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1950.

With a hand of pleasure and satisfaction we took your letter No. 170/127/50 of February 16, 1950 (29 Rabi'ath Thani 1369) conveying the official recognition of His Majesty's Government of our taking over the reins of the Amirate as Ruler of Kuwait. I am indeed grateful for the eagerness of His Majesty's Government that good relations should continue and we assure them that we will observe all the treaties and agreements that our predecessors entered into and we observe all the treaties and agreements that our predecessors entered into and we shall go in the same way that our late grandfather went wishing for the continuance of mutual friendly relations between us and His Majesty's Government on a basis of preserving what strengthens those relations in the exchange of friendship.

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31 PART III MEXIS OATAR No. 1 GENERAL TREATY, DATED NOVEMBER 3, 1916-Treaty between the British Government and Shaikh 'Abdullah bin Jasim bin Thani, Shaikh of Qatar, dated the 3rd November 1916.

Whereas my grandfather, the late Shaikh Mohammed bin Thani, signed an agreement on the 12th September 1868 engaging not to commit any breach of the Maritime Peace, and whereas these obligations to the British Government have developed on me his successor in Qatar. iks in I, Shaikh 'Abdullah bin Jasim bin Thani, undertake that I will, as do the friendly Arab Shaikhs of Abu Dhabi, Dibai, Shargah, Ajman, Ras-ul-Khaima and Umm-al-Qawain, co-operate with the High British Government in the suppression of the slave trade and piracy and generally in the maintenance of the To this end, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has favoured me with the Treaties and Engagements, entered into between the Shaikhs abovementioned and the High British Government, and I hereby declare that I will abide by the spirit and obligations of the aforesaid Treaties and ate as II. On the other hand, the British Government undertakes that I and my subjects and my and their vessels shall receive all the immunities, privileges and advantages that are conferred on the friendly Shaikhs, their subjects and their vessels. In token whereof, Sir Percy Cox has affixed his signature with the date thereof to each and every one of the aforesaid Treaties and Engagements in the copy granted to provide the companion of the provides of dship. to me and I have also affixed my signature and seal with the date thereof to each and every one of the aforesaid Treaties and Engagements, in two other printed copies of the same Treaties and Engagements, that it may not be hidden. And in particular, I, Shaikh Abdullah, have further published a proclamation forbidding the import and sale of arms into my territories and port of Qatar; and in consideration of the undertaking into which I now enter, the British Government on its part agrees to grant me facilities to purchase and import, from the Muscat Arms Warehouse or such other place as the British Government may approve, for my personal use, and for the arming of my dependents, such arms and ammunition as I may reasonably need and apply for in such fashion as may be arranged hereafter through the Political Agent, Bahrein. I undertake absolutely that arms and ammunition thus supplied to me shall under no circumstances be re-exported from my territories or sold to the public, but shall be reserved solely for supplying the needs of my tribesmen and dependents whom I have to arm for the maintenance of order in my territories and the protection of my Frontiers. In my opinion the amount of my yearly* requirements will be up to five hundred weapons. I, Shaikh 'Abdullah, further undertake that I will not have relations nor correspond with, nor receive the agent of, any other Power without the consent of the High British Government; neither will I, without such consent, cede to any other Power or its subjects, land either on lease, sale, transfer, gift, or in any other way whatsoever. I also declare that, without the consent of the High British Government, I will not grant pearl-fishery concessions, or any other monopolies, concessions, or cable landing rights, to anyone whomsoever. * Note.—In the original Treaty in the English version the word "early" has been written for "yearly" by slip of the pen.

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VI.

The Customs dues on the goods of British merchants imported to Qatar shall not exceed those levied from my own subjects on their goods and shall in no case exceed five per cent. ad valorem. British goods shall be liable to the payment of no other dues or taxes of any other kind whatsoever, beyond that already specified.

I, Shaikh 'Abdullah, further, in particular, undertake to allow British subjects to reside in Qatar for trade and to protect their lives and property.

VIII.

I also undertake to receive, should the British Government deem it advisable, an Agent from the British Government, who shall remain at Al Bidaa for the transaction of such business as the British Government may have with me and to watch over the interests of British traders residing at my ports or visiting them upon their lawful occasions.

Further, I undertake to allow the establishment of a British Post Office and a Telegraph installation anywhere in my territory whenever the British Government should hereafter desire them. I also undertake to protect them when established.

On their part, the High British Government, in consideration of these Treaties and Engagements that I have entered into with them, undertake to protect me and my subjects and territory from all aggression by sea and to do their utmost to exact reparation for all injuries that I, or my subjects, may suffer when proceeding to sea upon our lawful occasions.

XI.

They also undertake to grant me good offices, should I or my subjects be assailed by land within the territories of Qatar. It is, however, thoroughly understood that this obligation rests upon the British Government only in the event of such aggression whether by land or sea, being unprovoked by any act or aggression on the part of myself or my subjects against others.

In token whereof I, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and I, Shaikh 'Abdullah bin Jasim bin Thani, have respectively signed and affixed our seal to this original document and four copies, thereof.

Dated 6th Moharram 1335, corresponding to 3rd November 1916.

'ABDULLAH BIN JASIM,

Chief of Qatar.

P. Z. Cox, Major General, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf

CHELMSFORD.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. 2

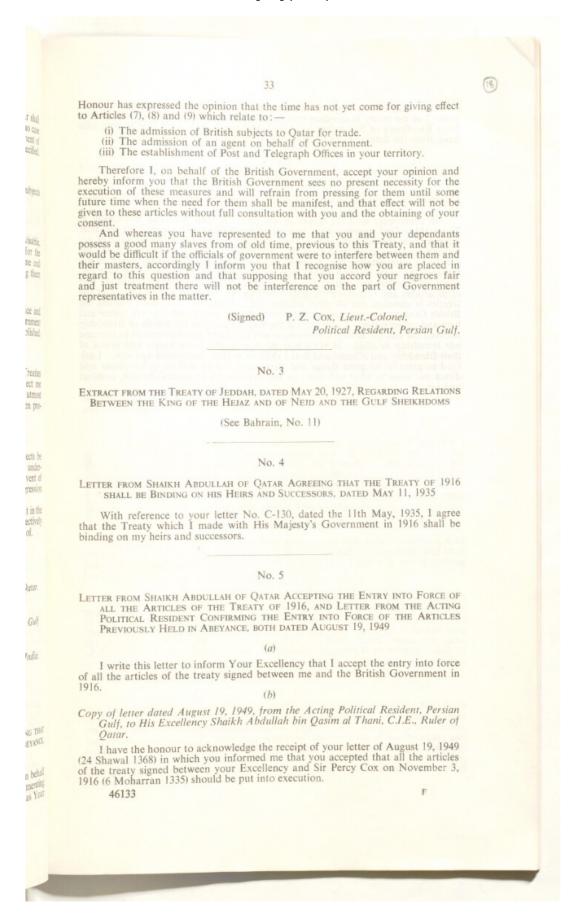
LETTER FROM THE POLITICAL RESIDENT TO THE SHAIKH OF QATAR AGREEING THAT CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE GENERAL TREATY SHOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE, DATED NOVEMBER 3, 1916

Whereas Your Honour has to-day entered into and signed with me on behalf of the British Government an agreement of treaty, with the object of cementing the relations between the High British Government and yourself and whereas Your

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On behalf of His Majesty's Government I confirm that the three articles 7, 8 and 9 of the treaty in question that in accordance with Sir Percy Cox's letter to Your Excellency of November 3, 1916 (6 Moharran 1335) were held in abeyance have, from the date of Your Excellency's letter, entered fully into force. GENE No. 6 Tr Undertaking given by Shaikh Ali on his Accession, dated August 20, 1949— In conformity with the desire of my father Shaikh Abdullah bin Qasim al Thani (May God preserve him) to relinquish rulership and assign it to me after informing the British Government through Your Excellency I, for the sake of my father's ease and comfort, accept the rulership and appeal to God to grant me success in administering the affairs in the best way. I will take the place of my father in the treaty signed between him and the British Government in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. I undertake to act in accordance with the text of its articles and to assume the responsibilities laid down in all the articles of the treaties in question and all other treaties and obligations. For this I request the British Government to grant me the same rights as were granted to my father and help and co-operation. I also ask for the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between me and the British Government and for closer ties between us to increase our friendship as allies. H.M.G. may be assured that I am happy and proud of their friendship and alliance and that I shall be as their best friend and ally. I ask God to grant us all good things and all success and to lead us to happiness and direct our steps to what will bring us and the country to general benefit, comfort and joy. Then tribe of th pass and shal who and joy. the no fur with



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35 des : tter is PART IV eyan: TRUCIAL STATES No. 1 GENERAL TREATY FOR THE CESSATION OF PLUNDER AND PIRACY BY LAND AND SEA, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1820. 1949_ Translation of the General Treaty with the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf,—1820. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate! e after of my Praise be to God, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab tribes, who are parties to this contract, on the following conditions: he ten of the There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea on the part of the Arabs, who are parties to this contract, for ever. test the her and endship ARTICLE 2 If any individual of the people of the Arabs contracting shall attack any that pass by land or sea of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy and not of acknowledged war, he shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind and shall be held to have forfeited both life and goods. An acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed, and ordered by government against government: and the killing of men and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal, and the order of a government, is plunder and piracy. out of comfort ARTICLE 3. The friendly (literally the pacificated) Arabs shall carry by land and sea a red flag, with or without letters in it, at their option, and this shall be in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, as represented in the margin (the whole forming the flag known in the British Navy by the title of white pierced red), this shall be the flag of the friendly Arabs, and they shall use it and no other. The pacificated tribes shall all of them continue in their former relations, with the exception that they shall be at peace with the British Government, and shall not fight with each other, and the flag shall be a symbol of this only and of nothing The vessels of the friendly Arabs shall all of them have in their possession a paper (Register) signed with the signature of their Chief, in which shall be the name of the vessel, its length, its breadth, and how many Karahs it holds. And they shall also have in their possession another writing (Port Clearance) signed with the signature of their Chief, in which shall be the name of the owner, the name of the Nacodah, the number of men, the number of arms, from whence sailed, at what time, and to what port bound. And if a British or other vessel meet them, they shall produce the Register and the clearance. they shall produce the Register and the clearance. ARTICLE 6. The friendly Arabs, if they choose, shall send an envoy to the British Residency in the Persian Gulf with the necessary accompaniments, and he shall remain there for the transaction of their business with the Residency; and the British Government, if it chooses, shall send an envoy also to them in like manner; and the envoy shall add his signature to the signature of the Chief in the paper (Register) of their vessels, which contains the length of the vessel, its breadth, and tonnage; the signature of the envoy to be renewed every year. Also all such envoy shall be at the expense of their own party. be at the expense of their own party. 46133

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ARTICLE 7.

If any tribe, or others, shall not desist from plunder and piracy, the friendly Arabs shall act against them according to their ability and circumstances, and an arrangement for this purpose shall take place between the friendly Arabs and the British at the time when such plunder and piracy shall occur.

ARTICLE 8.

The putting men to death after they have given up their arms is an act of piracy and not of acknowledged war; and if any tribe shall put to death any persons, either Muhammadans or others, after they have given up their arms, such tribe shall be held to have broken the peace; and the friendly Arabs shall act against them in conjunction with the British, and, God willing, the war against them shall not cease until the surrender of those who performed the act and of those who ordered it.

ARTICLE 9.

The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.

ARTICLE 10.

The vessels of the friendly Arabs, bearing their flag above described, shall enter into all the British ports and into the ports of the allies of the British so far as they shall be able to effect it; and they shall buy and sell therein, and if any shall attack them the British Government shall take notice of it.

ARTICLE 11.

These conditions aforesaid shall be common to all tribes and persons, who shall hereafter adhere thereto in the same manner as to those who adhere to them at the time present. End of the Articles.

Issued at Ras-ool-Kheimah, in triplicate, at midday, on Saturday, the twentysecond of the month of Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the eighth of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and signed by the contracting parties at the places and times

Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah at the time of issue by

W. GRANT KEIR, Major-General.

HASSUN BIN RAHMAH, Sheikh of Hatt and Falna, formerly of Ras-ool-Kheimah.

> RAJIB BIN AHMED. Sheikh of Jourat al Kamra.

(An exact translation.)

J. P. THOMPSON, Captain, 17th Light Dragoons, and Interpreter.

Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of the month of Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirtyfive, corresponding to the eleventh of January 1820.

Sheikh of Aboo Dhebbee.

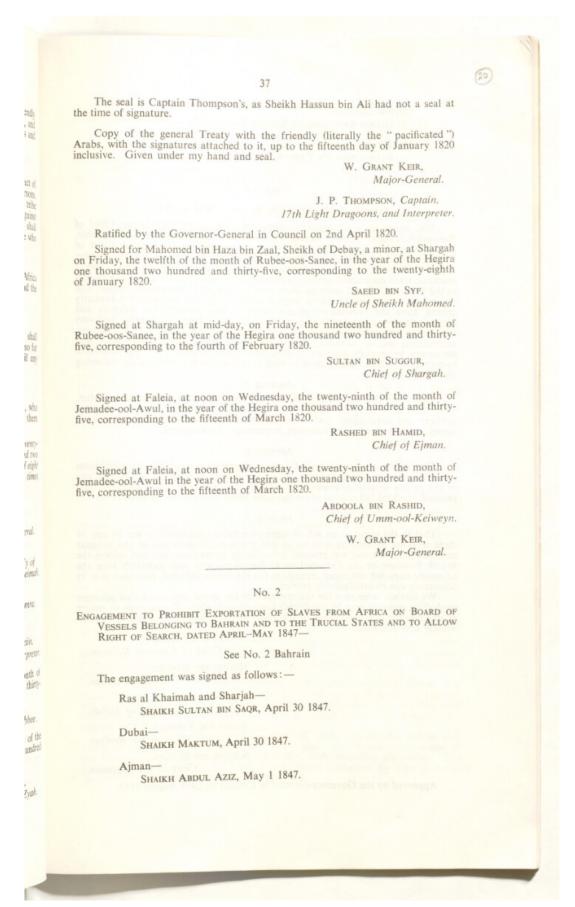
Signed at Ras-ool-Kheimah at midday, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth of the month of Rabee-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, corresponding to the fifteenth of January 1820.

> HUSSUN BIN ALI, Sheikh of Zyah.

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Umm-al-Qaiwain-SHAIKH ABDULLAH BIN RASHID, May 1 1847.

SHAIKH SAID BIN TAHNUN, May 8 1847.

No. 3

Perpetual Maritime Truce, dated May 4, 1853—

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, Sheikh Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of Rass-ool-Kheimah, Sheikh Saeed bin Tahnoon, Chief of Aboo Dhebbee, Sheikh Saeed bin Butye, Chief of Debay, Sheikh Hamid bin Rashed, Chief of Ejman, Sheikh Abdoola bin Rashed, Chief of Umm-ool-keiweyn, having experienced for a series of years the benefits and advantages resulting from a maritime truce contracted amongst ourselves under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf and renewed from time to time up to the present period, and being fully impressed, therefore, with a sense of the evil consequence formerly arising, from the prosecution of our feuds at sea, whereby our subjects and dependants were prevented from carrying on the pearl fishery in security, and were exposed to interruption and molestation when passing on their lawful occasions, accordingly, we, as aforesaid have determined, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to conclude together a lasting and inviolable peace from this time forth in perpetuity and do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

That from this date, viz., 25th Rujjub 1269, 4th May 1853, and hereafter, there shall be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependants, and a perfect maritime truce shall endure between ourselves and between our successors, respectively, for evermore.

ARTICLE 2.

That in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependants committing an act of aggression at sea upon the lives or property of those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately punish the assailants and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

ARTICLE 3.

That in the event of an act of aggression being committed at sea by any of those who are subscribers with us to this engagement upon any of our subjects or dependants, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident or the Commodore at Bassidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its

occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

We further agree that the maintenance of the peace now concluded amongst us shall be watched over by the British Government, who will take steps to ensure at all times the due observance of the above Articles, and God of this is the best

witness and guarantee.

ADOOLLA BIN RASHED. Chief of Ummool Keiweyn.

HAMED BIN RASHED

Chief of Ejman.

SAEED BIN BUTYE,

Chief of Debay.

SAEED BIN TAHNOON.

Chief of the Beniyas.

SULTAN BIN SUGGAR,

Chief of the Joasmees.

Approved by the Governor-General in Council on 24th August 1853.

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No. 4 FURTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, DATED
MAY 22_1856—
/24 See No. 3, Bahrain A similar engagement was entered into by the Shaikhs of Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah, Dubai, Ajman, Umm-al-Qaiwain and Abu Dhabi. No. 5 Additional Article to the Maritime truce providing for the Protection of the Telegraph Line and Stations, dated 1864 Whereas, under date 25th Rujjub 1269 (4th May 1853), we, Chief of the Joasmess, Chief of the Beniyas, Chief of Ummool Keiweyn, Chief of Ejman, Chief of Debay, did agree to a perpetual Treaty of Peace at Sea, and whereby our vessels have been respected and our commerce increased; and whereas the British Government, in the further interests of commerce and of the general peace, are preparing telegraphic lines and stations at various points in or near the Persian nd wee Gulf, we do hereby engage for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to respect and abstain from all and every interference with the said telegraphic operations that may be carried on by the said British Government in or near our territory.

And in the event (which God forbid) of any of our subjects or dependents committing an act of aggression or trespass on the said telegraphic lines and stations or other telegraphic material, we will immediately punish the offender and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

The telegraphic line being intended for the common good, our subjects and dependants shall be permitted to send messages by the telegraph at such rates of payment as may be paid by British subjects. 15 and ie fort Howing seaflet. etver No. 6 MUTUAL AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE TRUCIAL COAST RULERS ABOUT ABSCONDING DEBTORS, DATED JUNE 24, 1879 Preliminary Since it is to the interest of all the Trucial Chiefs to combine mutually for the prevention of their subjects absconding for fraud from one territory and taking asylum in another especially as regards divers and sailors. On this account we, whose seals and signatures are attached to this document, hereby agree and bind ourselves in the presence of Haji Abul Cassim, Residency Munshi, specially deputed for giving effect to this object, and Haji Abdur Rahman, Government Agent, to any of subjets orm its give aid in every way possible in preventing such runaways from obtaining aid that it or asylum in our countries. Therefore, in accordance with this agreement, we consentments Ist.—In the event of a runaway seeking refuge in our territories, whether by sea or land, to consider it our duty to at once restore him to the Chief from whose jurisdiction he may have absconded.

2nd.—In the event of its being proved that a runaway is protected by any Chief, and not delivered up, or his liability accepted when demanded by the Government Agent, such Chief shall be liable to a fine of 50 dollars in addition to all just claims he hes proven against such runaway.

3rd.—Further, if the Chief harbouring such runaway refuse to deliver him up, or accept his liability when demanded by the Government Agent, and permit him to proceed to the pearl banks in pursuance of his vocation, such Chief shall be liable to a fine of 100 dollars in addition to all just proven claims against the who T 4th.-When facts are disputed, a council of arbitration (mejlis) will be convened, at which the Government Agent will preside, the disputing parties and all the Trucial Chiefs sending delegates, or if they wish, attending themselves. The decision of the council to be binding only when confirmed by Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. 121/21



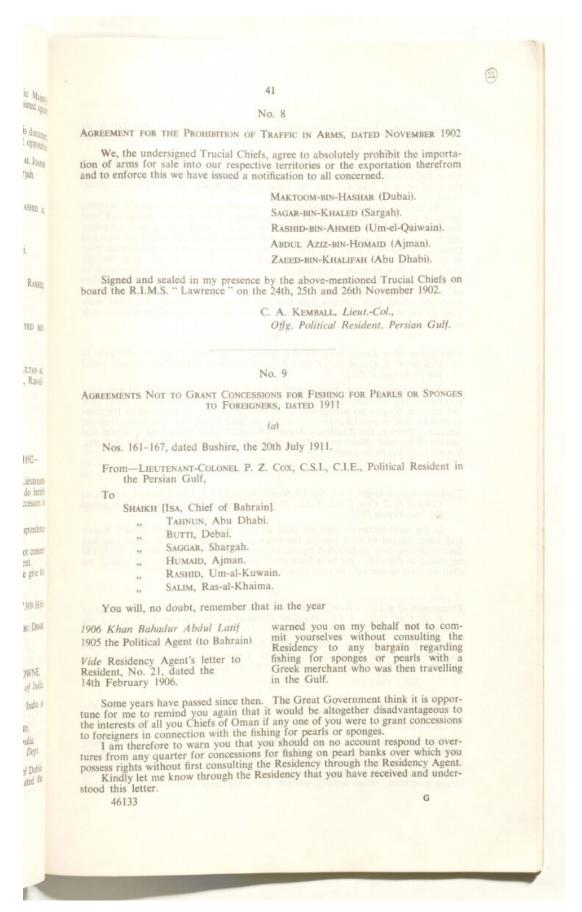
'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [21v] (44/92)

Resident in the Persis really in fault and	sian Gulf has sa d fairly liable.	o be enforced when Her Britannic Majesty's tisfied himself that the Chief complained against		
consenting and bin	We therefore have written and put our signatures and seals to this document, consenting and binding ourselves to carry out this agreement without opposition.			
	(Sd.)	SALIM BEN SULTAN BEN SUGGUR AL JOASMI with his own hand, Sharjah. (Seal)		
	(Sd.)	RASHID BEN HOMEYD BEN RASHID AL NAEEAMEE, Ajman. (Seal)		
	(Sd.)	HUSHUR BEN MUKTOOM, Dubai. (Seal)		
	(Sd.)	AHMED BEN ABDULLAH BEN RASHID, Umm-al-Qaiwain. (Seal)		
	(Sd.)	THE MENDICANT OF GOD, ZAYED BEN KHUPIFA, Abu Dhabi. (Seal)		
	(Sd.)	Homeyd ben Abdullah ben Sultan al Joasmi with his own hand, Ras-al- Khaimah.		
		(Seal)		
		No. 7		
soleminy bind myse	ill and agree, or	tical Resident in the Persian Gulf, do hereby		
Ist.—That I wi with any Power of 2nd.—That wit to the residence with 3rd.—That I w	and agree, or tions, viz.:— Il on no account her than the Br hout the assent hin my territory vill on no account	at enter into any agreement or correspondence itish Government. of the British Government I will not consent of the agent of any other Government.		
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(b):

Translation of a Letter from Shaikh Tahnun-bin-Zaid, Chief of Abu Dhabi, to Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 19th August 1911

Your esteemed letter, dated the 23rd Rajab, has been received through Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, British Agent, and I was pleased for it as it gave us the good news of your welfare. All what you had stated and hinted were understood by your friend.

As regards what you hinted that we undoubtedly remembered the warning issued to us by you through Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif that we should not bind ourselves; this has been duly understood by us and, God willing, no opposition will be seen on our part. You had also stated about the Greek merchant who had travelled in the Gulf years ago (and pointed out) that he should not obtain from us an entry in any of the mines (pearl beds) which belong to us. It is obvious and certain that we have no object in matters which have not been regulated by custom from the first and which have not been habitual to those who were before us. As you know, the soul will not tolerate such (a matter) and you should have no doubt (about this). Please note this and do not discontinue your good news from us for ever and whatever you may require will be satisfied as soon as it is intimated.

(c)

Translation of a Letter from Shaikh Saggar-bin-Khalid, Chief of Shargah, to Colonel P. Z. Cox. C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 19th August 1911

Your esteemed letter, dated the 23rd Rajab has been received by us and what you had stated was duly understood especially your giving (us) advice, good view and opinion, to give no permission if any of the foreigners requested us for concession to dive in pearl banks over which we have rights, without consulting the Residency through the Residency Agent. We shall, God willing, be watchful and beware of harmful affairs and nothing will emanate from us contrary to the rules. Your advice has been accepted by us.

(d)

Translation of a Letter from Shaikh Humaid-bin-Abdul Aziz, Chief of Ajman, to Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 2nd August 1911

In the most fortunate time we received your letter, dated 26th (23rd?) Rajab and were pleased to read therein the news of your welfare. All what you had described was duly understood by us, especially what you had hinted, from the beginning to the end. We have been obedient to your order and, God willing, we shall do nothing contrary to your view.

(e)

Translation of a Letter from Shaikh Butti-bin-Suhail, Chief of Debai, to Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated the 14th Zilkadah 1329 (=6th November 1911)

I have received your esteemed letter No. 163, dated 20th July, 1911, in an auspicious hour and understood its subject. I now write to inform you that you may be sure that I will act according to the advice contained therein.

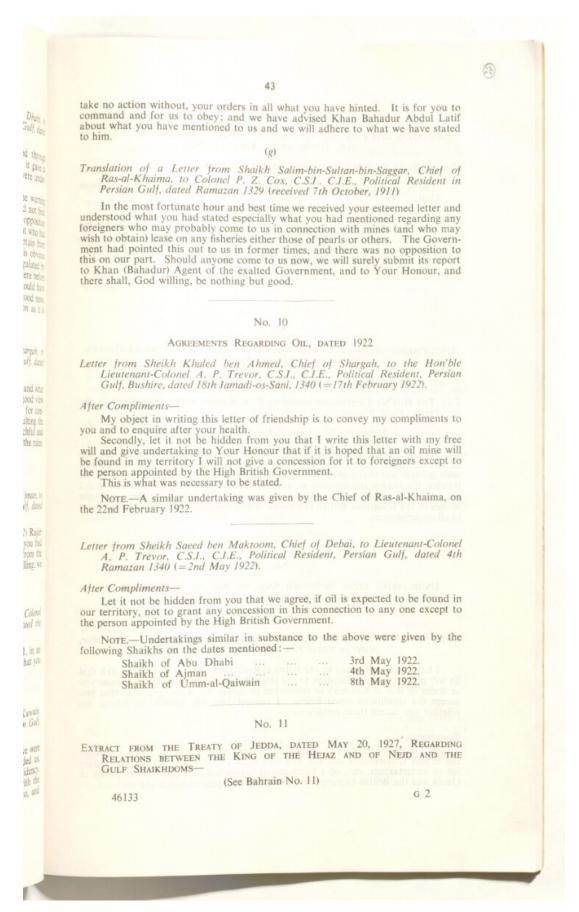
(f)

Translation of a Letter from Shaikh Rashid-bin-Ahmed, Chief of Um-al-Kuwain, to Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. dated the 29th July 1911

Your esteemed letter, dated 23rd Rajab, has been duly received and we were highly grateful for it as it apprised us, firstly, of your welfare and guided us, secondly, that we should not commit ourselves, without consulting the Residency, into any transaction whatever relating to the fishing sponges or pearls with the Greek merchant. God willing, we will not adopt any course contrary to, and



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No. 12

Undertaking given on his Accession by Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan of ABU DHABI, DATED APRIL 24, 1928

From: Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan, Chief of Abu Dhabi.

To: The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel L. Haworth, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Dated 3rd Zil-Qadeh 1346 (24th April 1928)

With regard to the treaties which existed between my predecessors and the High British Government I obediently accept all the terms of treaties, engagements and usages which were accepted by my predecessors and will abide by them and act up to the satisfaction of the High British Government. I am always prepared to comply with your orders.

No. 13

UNDERTAKING GIVEN BY SHAIKH AHMAD BIN RASHID, OF UMM-UL-QAIWAN, DATED AUGUST 30, 1929

From: Shaikh Ahmad bin Rashid, Ruler of Umm-ul-Qaiwan.

To: The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. J. Barrett, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Dated the 24th Rabi-ul-Awal (30th August, 1929)

With reference to the treaties which existed between my predecessors and the illustrious British Government, I have the honour to state that I admit and confess with my free will that I abide by the agreements and conditions mentioned in the treaties, the usages and customs as were accepted by my predecessors and that I am ready and steadfast, to carry out and act up to them in accordance with the wishes of the illustrious British Government and obeying the British Government in all circumstances.

UNDERTAKING GIVEN BY SHAIKH SAQR OF RAS AL KHAIMAH ON HIS RECOGNITION, DATED MAY 30, 1948

Letter from the Political Agent, Bahrein, to Shaikh Saqr bin Muhammad bin Salim, Ruler of Ras al Khaimah, dated May 11, 1948

I have been authorised by the Political Resident to inform you Oh Shaikh that he will make a recommendation to the High British Government to recognise you as Ruler of Ras al Khaimah in succession to Sultan bin Salim provided that you accept the conditions noted below. I request you, Oh Shaikh, to inform me whether you accept these conditions: -

(i) That you accept all the obligations contained in "existing Treaties between the British Government and the Trucial Chiefs 1906" and "the Supplementary list of undertakings, etc., of a Confidential nature between the Trucial Chiefs of Oman and the British Government, 1911–1912," copies of which are enclosed.

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(ii) That you accept the responsibilities undertaken by Shaikh Sultan bin Salim in the agreement dated 21st June, 1945, with the Petroleum Development SULTAN (Trucial Coast) Limited.

(iii) That you will recognise the jurisdiction of the High British Government over British subjects and foreigners which was accepted by your predecessor in his letter dated the 5th Dhil Qaad 1364 (11th October 1945), a copy of which is enclosed. the Person (iv) That you will expend the income received in respect of the Oil Agreement in the interests of the people of the Shaikhdom of Ras al Khaimah and will accept and act upon any advice that may be given to you by the Political Resident concerning the manner in which and the objects upon which such money should be is and th (v) That you will not claim for the Shaikhdom of Ras el Khaimah limits more extensive than those claimed as the limits of the Shaikhdom in 1937, of which details are attached as Appendix A; and that in case of dispute with other Rulers em and a repared to you will accept the arbitration of the High British Government. Here it should be noted that the High British Government do not undertake necessarily to recognise the limits now claimed by you if they are disputed by neighbouring Rulers. APPENDIX A -QAIWAX On the north-north-east from a line which runs from Jabal al Jir (Qir) on the sea between Ras Sha'am and Bakhah and about 20 miles from Ras al Khaimah. From Jabal al Jir the line runs south-south-west to Hasat al Banah which is about 20 miles south of Ras al Khaimah. From Hasat al Banah the line runs west to Khaur al Madfaq about 14 miles west-south-west of Ras al Khaimah.

From Hasat al Banah the Shaikh claims that his territory runs south-south-west to Wadi Ham and thence to Wadi al Qor (Qaur). He claims Adhan village which is outside Wadi Ham at its head about 25 miles south-south-east of Ras al Khaimah. He also claims the area situated south of Wadi Ham up to Wadi al Qaur including Masafi and Daftah villages. Daftah being about 10 miles east of ent in the including Masafi and Daftah villages. ers and the Daftah being about 10 miles east of nd confes He claims Wadi al Qaur which pierces the hills from the west to the east a point about 55 miles south-south-east of Ras al Khaimah until its reaches the sea near Murair (Muscat) south of Kalba. ned in the and that e with the Following are the principal places in the district of Ras al Khaimah and which overnmen the Shaikh claims to be within his territory:-Fulaiyah. Jazirat al Hamrah. Hail. Tanb and Nahiyu Tanb Islands. Fahlain. Ghalilah. Khat. Khaur Khuwair. Masafi Rams. Al Ghubbi. Daftah. N HIS Sufaini Hudaibah. Shauklah. Al 'Urabi. Al Ghabah. Al Chiwais (Kuwais) Mamduh and Al Khadhrah. Ousaidat. bin Sain (b) Translation of letter dated 21st Rajab 1367 (30th May, 1948) from Shaikh Sagr bin haikh thi Muhammad bin Salim, of Ras al Khaimah, to Mr. C. J. Pelly, Political Agent, ognise yo I that yo nform n I have received your letter No. C/S.3 dated the 11th May, 1948 equivalent to the 4th Rajab, 1367 and have carefully read and fully understood the conditions mentioned therein and also the enclosures sent with your letter and I wish to say that I am glad to accept of my own free will the obligations, responsibilities, and es between conditions that you mention.



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46 No. 15 INDER Undertaking given by Shaikh Saqr of Sharjah on his Recognition, dated May 3 1951— (a) Lester Letter from the Political Agent, Bahrain, to Shaikh Saqr bin Sultan al Qasi<mark>mi,</mark> Ruler.of Sharjah, dated April 30 1951 I have been authorised by His Excellency the Political Resident to inform you that the High British Government is willing to recognise you as Ruler of Sharjah in the place of your late father Shaikh Sultan bin Saqr provided you accept the following conditions:-CONDITIONS (i) That you accept all the obligations contained in "Existing Treaties between the British Government and the Trucial Chiefs 1906" and "The Supplementary list of undertakings, etc., of a confidential nature between the Trucial Chiefs of Oman and the British Government, 1911–12," copies of which are enclosed.

(ii) That you accept the undertaking dated the 17th February, 1922 (18th Jamadath Thani, 1340) about oil given by the Ruler of Sharjah at that time, a copy of which is enclosed. by the of the a copy of which is enclosed.

(iii) That you will accept on your own behalf and on behalf of your successors the obligations accepted by your late father in the agreement signed by him with Petroleum Concessions Limited (now succeeded by Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Limited) on the 17th September 1937.

(iv) That you will accept the obligations accepted by your late father under the Civil Air Agreement dated the 22nd July 1932 until it is replaced by a new correspond. a copy of which is enclosed. (f) (11 đ nin (ii agreement.

(v) That you will recognise the jurisdiction of the High British Government over British subjects and foreigners which was accepted by your late father in his letter dated the 5th August 1945. A copy of this letter is enclosed.

(vi) That you will expend the income received in respect of the Oil Agreement in the interests of the people of the Shaikhdom of Sharjah, and will accept and act upon any advice that may be given to you by His Excellency the Political Resident concerning the manner in which and the objects upon which such money should be spent. agreement subject (iv the box and th be spent.

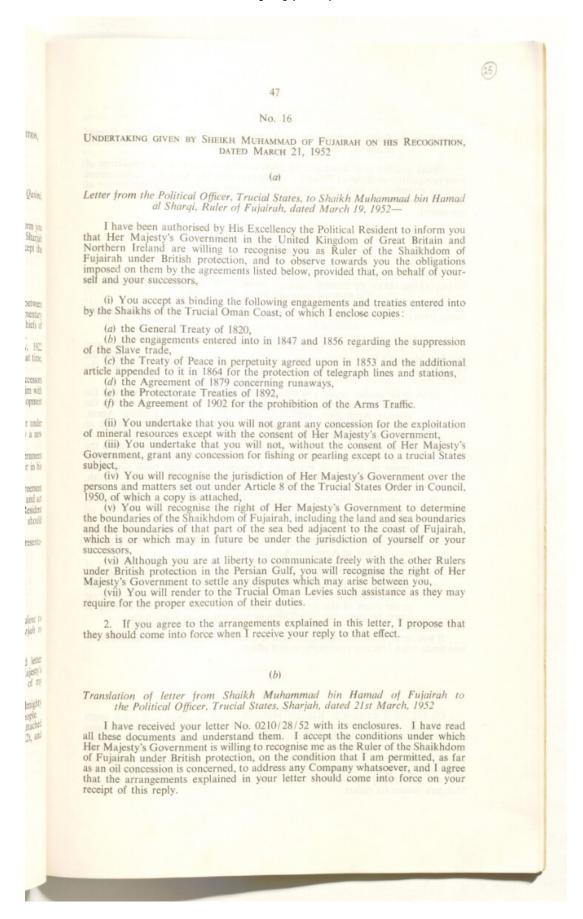
(vii) That you will accept the advice of the Political Agent or his representa-tive in matters concerning the government of the Shaikhdom of Sharjah. SICCESS (b) main Translation of letter No. 66 of 1370 dated the 27th Rajab 1370 equivalent to the 3rd May 1951 from Shaikh Saqr bin Sultan, Ruler of Sharjah to Mr. L. A. G. Pinhey, O.B.E., H.B.M.'s Political Agent, Bahrain. they st With much pleasure I have the honour to receive your esteemed letter No. C/22/17/24/51 dated the 30th April 1951, which contained His Majesty's Government in Great Britain's recognition of my succeeding as Ruler of my country, Sharjah, and its dependencies.

I thank His Majesty's Government for this recognition and call on Almighty Transis God to grant me success in everything which will benefit my country and people.

I, therefore, agree to the conditions set out in the said letter, with the attached letters, the first dated the 18th Jamad al Thani 1340 (17th February 1922), and the other dated the 28th Sha'aban 1346 (5th August 1945).



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48

(c)

Letter from the Political Officer, Trucial States, to Shaikh Muhammad bin Hamad al Sharqi, Ruler of Fujairah, dated March 23, 1952

Thank you for your letter of 21st March, 1952, concerning the conditions of your recognition as Ruler of Fujairah. I confirm that Her Majesty's Government have no objection to your addressing any Company whatsoever in the matter of an oil concession, provided that you do not grant the concession without their agreement.

Undertaking given by Shaikh Saqr of Sharjah on the Reincorporation of KALBA WITH SHARJAH, DATED MAY 8, 1952

Letter from the Political Officer, Trucial States, to Shaikh Saqr bin Sultan al Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah, dated May 7, 1952

I have been authorised by His Excellency, the Political Resident to inform you that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are willing to recognise the reincorporation of Kalba in the Shaikhdom of Sharjah and to recognise you as the lawful Ruler of the former Shaikhdom of Kalba provided that-

(i) in so far as they apply, you will accept as binding on you in respect of the territory of the former Shaikhdom of Kalba the conditions set out in the letter of April 30th, 1951 (C22/17/24/51), from the Political Agent, Bahrain, to yourself, and accepted by you in your letter No. 66 of May 3rd, 1951, to the Political Agent, Bahrain.
(ii) you will accept on your own behalf and on behalf of your successors the solitorious accepted by the former Recent of Kalba in the agreement.

obligations accepted by the former Regent of Kalba in the agreement signed by him with Petroleum Concessions Limited (now succeeded by Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd.) on December 20th, 1938.

(iii) you will pay to the former Regent of Kalba, Shaikh Khalid bin Ahmed, a pension for life of Rs. 10,000 per year, to be deducted from the oil concession payments.

(iv) you will not claim for the Shaikhdom of Kalba limits more extensive than

those claimed as the limits of the Shaikhdom in 1937 of which details are attached, at Appendix A to this letter.

(v) in the case of a dispute with other Rulers you will recognise the right of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to determine the boundaries of the former Shaikhdom of Kalba including the land and sea boundaries and the boundaries of that part of the sea-bed adjacent to the coast of the former Shaikhdom of Kalba which is or may in future be under the jurisdiction of yourself or your successors.

If you agree to the arrangements here set out I propose that they should come into force when I receive your reply to that effect.

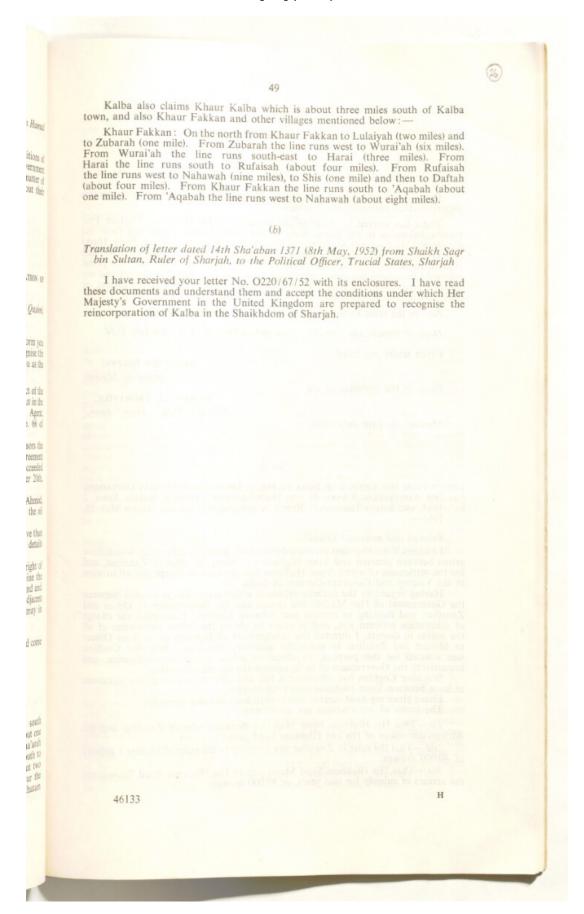
APPENDIX A

On the sea it extends to Khatam Malahah which is about five miles south On the sea it extends to Khatam Matahan which is about five miles south from the town of Kalba. On the north it extends to Rughailat which is about one mile from the town of Kalba. From Rughailat the line runs west to Sha'arah which is at a distance of about two miles. From Sha'arah the line runs south to Husai (about one mile), and to Hafrah (about three miles), to Ghail (about two miles), and to 'Ain al Ghamur (about four miles). From Sii the line runs aget to Khatam line runs west to Sij (about three miles). From Sij the line runs east to Khatam Malahah (about six miles).

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PART V MUSCAT No. 1 i the de Deed of Cession of the Kuria Muria Islands, dated June 14 1854— From the humble Saeed bin Sultan, to all and every one who may see this pon Zar paper, whether Mahomedans or others tom you There has arrived to me from the powerful nation (England) Captain Fremantle, belonging to the Royal Navy of the Great Queen, requesting from me the (Jesairi bin Colfaim) Koria Moria Islands, viz., Helaneea, Jibleea, Soda, Haski and Gurzond; and I hereby cede to the Queen Victoria the above-mentioned Islands, to be her possessions, or her heirs and successors after her. In proof whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and seal, on behalf of myself and my son after me, of my own free will and pleasure, without force, intimidation, or pecuniary interest whatsoever. FORT The 2nd To His pecuniary interest whatsoever. And be the same known to all to whom these presents may come. Done at Muscat, the 17th day of the month Showal 1270, 14th July 1854. honoure Given under my hand. is conte SAEED BIN SULTAN, Imam of Muscat. scept th Done in the presence of me. STEPHEN G. FREMANTLE. Captain, H.M.'s Ship "Juno." Muscat, the 14th July 1854. No. 2 ence any LETTER FROM THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO SAIYID THUWAINI OF MUSCAT CONTAINING impliciti HIS ARBITRATION AWARD IN THE DISPUTE OVER ZANZIBAR, DATED APRIL 2 Wh 1861, AND SAIYID THUWAINI'S REPLY ACCEPTING THE AWARD, DATED MAY 15, n execu We Beloved and esteemed Friend! nost per I address Your Highness on the subject of the unhappy differences which have arisen between yourself and Your Highness's brother, the ruler of Zanzibar, and for the settlement of which Your Highness has engaged to accept the arbitration of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Having regard to the friendly relations which have always existed between N.B the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of Oman and Zanzibar, and desiring to prevent war between kinsmen, I accepted the charge of arbitration between you, and in order to obtain the fullest knowledge of all the points in dispute, I directed the Government of Bombay to send an Officer to Muscat and Zanzibar to make the necessary enquiries. Brigadier Coghlan was selected for this purpose, an officer in whose judgment, intelligence, and impartiality the Government of India reposes the utmost confidence.

Brigadier Coghlan has submitted a full and clear report of all the questions at issue between Your Highness and your brother.

I have given my most careful attention to each of these questions. The terms of my decision are as follows: Ist.—That His Highness Syud Majid be declared ruler of Zanzibar and the African dominions of His late Highness Syud Saeed. 2nd.—That the ruler of Zanzibar pay annually to the ruler of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 crowns. 3rd.—That His Highness Syud Majid pay to His Highness Syud Thowaynee the arrears of subsidy for two years, or 80,000 crowns.

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51 I am satisfied that these terms are just and honourable to both of you: and as you have deliberately and solemnly accepted my arbitration, I shall expect that you will cheerfully and faithfully abide by them, and that they will be carried out without unnecessary delay.

The annual payment of 40,000 crowns is not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat, neither it is to be considered as merely personal between Your Highness and your brother Syud Majid. It is to extend to your respective successors, and is to be held to be a final and permanent see thi arrangement, compensating the ruler of Muscat for the abandonment of all claims upon Zanzibar, and adjusting the inequality between the two inheritances derived from your father, His late Highness Syud Saeed, the venerated friend of the British in Fre Government, which two inheritances are to be henceforward distinct and separate.

I am, Your Highness's 1, Hali FORT WILLIAM; Sincere friend and well-wisher, The 2nd April 1861. n proci CANNING. tion, or TO HIS EXALTED EXCELLENCY LORD CANNING, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, etc., etc., etc. In the name of the great God! After Compliments.-At a most propitious and favourable time we were honoured with the receipt of your esteemed letter and were highly gratified with its contents. What Your Excellency has stated is most satisfactory to us, more especially as regards your award betwixt us and our brother Majid. We heartily £X, especially as regards your award betwixt us and our brother Majid. We heartily accept the same and are at a loss how to express our regret for having occasioned you so much trouble, and our appreciation of the kindness which has been manifested towards us in this matter. We thank God for your efforts on our behalf, praying also that your good will may be rewarded and that you may never cease to be our support. We further pray that our sincere affection may always be towards the Great (British) Government, and that it may increase continually: moreover, that your exalted affection and noble solicitude may always be exercised towards us and that we may never be denrived thereof. As Mases NTLE Juno always be exercised towards us, and that we may never be deprived thereof. As regards our brother Majid, we pray God during our life-time he may never experience anything from us but kindness and hearty good will. Furthermore, we rely implicitly on your arbitration between us (being carried out).

What your exalted Excellency may require in any way from your attached friend a birty large will griftee for its accomplishment, and was shall feel honoured. APRIL friend, a hint alone will suffice for its accomplishment, and we shall feel honoured MAY 13 in executing it. We pray finally that you may be preserved to the highest honours and in the most perfect health. We send you the salutation of peace as the best conclusion. From your truly sincere friend, the servant of God, who confides in him as the Giver of all good. ich hate mar, and THOWAYNEE BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN. ntration N.B.—In 1871 the Sultan of Zanzibar was relieved of his obligations to pay the subsidy which is now payable by Her Majesty's Government. nan ani No. 3 Office Anglo-French Declaration Respecting the Independence of Muscat and Zanzibar, dated March 10, 1862 Coghla ice, and uestions Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the l'Irlande et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, prenant en considération l'importance qui s'attache au maintien de l'indépendance du Sultan de Muscat, French, taking into consideration the importance of maintaining the independence of His Highness the Sultan of and the d'une part, et du Sultan de Zanzibar de Muscat and of His Highness the Sultan subsidy l'autre, ont jugé convenable de s'engager of Zanzibar, have thought it right to réciproquement à respecter l'indépen-dance de ces deux Princes. engage reciprocally to respect the inde-pendence of these Sovereigns. OWNER 46133



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The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, and the Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare in consequence that their said Majesties take reciprocally that

engagement.
Witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Declaration and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Les Soussignés, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, près la Cour de France, et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français étant emmis de pouvoir à cet effet, déclarent en conséquence par le présent Acte, que leurs dites Majestés prennent réciproquement l'engagement indiqué ci-dessus.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés ont signé en double la présente Déclaration et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

DONE AT PARIS, The 10th March 1862.

FAIT À PARIS, le 10 Mars 1862.

COWLEY.

DE THOUVENAL.

TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE STATE OF MUSCAT AND TERRITORIES HELD ON LEASE BY THE SULTAN FROM THE SHAH OF PERSIA, DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1864-

ARTICLE 1.

My ancient and faithful ally, the British Government, is at liberty to construct one or more lines of telegraphic communication anywhere within the territories appertaining to the State of Muscat.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government is further at liberty to construct one or more lines of telegraphic communication in any territories which I may hold in lease from the Shah of Persia.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage for myself, my heirs, and successors, to respect and abstain from all and every interference with telegraphic operations carried on by the British Government in or near the territories of Muscat.

And in the event (which God forbid) of any of my subjects or dependants committing an act of aggression or trespass on the said telegraphic lines and stations, or other telegraphic materials, I will immediately punish the offender, and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to my notice.

ARTICLE 5.

Nothing in these Articles shall be held as conferring any dominion or sovereign right on the part of the British Government over the territory of Muscat through which the line may pass, neither of any additional dominion or right on my part as Sultan of Muscat, over territory which I may hold in lease from the Shah of

ARTICLE 6.

In like manner nothing in these Articles shall be held as invalidating or derogating from the title of the British Government to the station of Bassadore, that station having been freely granted to the British Government by my late illustrious father of blessed memory, the late Imaum Syed Saeed bin Sultan, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors.

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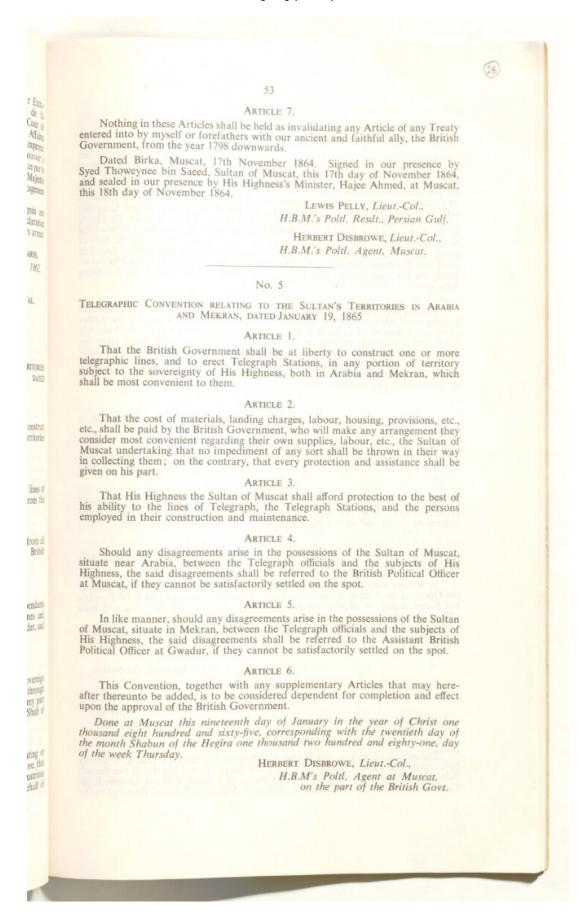
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No. 6

Treaty for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, dated April 14, 1873

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Syud Toorkee bin Saeed, Sultan of Muscat, being desirous to give more complete effect to the engagements entered into by the Sultan and his predecessors for the perpetual abolition of the Slave Trade, they have agreed to conclude a Treaty for this purpose which shall be binding upon themselves, their heirs, and successors; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having appointed as her Plenipotentiary Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, he, having communicated to the Sultan of Muscat his full powers found in good and due form, and the aforesaid Sultan of Muscat, Syud Toorkee bin Saeed, acting on his own behalf, they have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The import of slaves from the coast or islands of Africa or elsewhere into the dominions of Muscat, whether destined for transport from one port of the Sultan of Muscat's dominions to another, or for conveyance to foreign ports, shall entirely cease, and any vessels engaged in the transport or conveyance of slaves after this date shall be liable to seizure and condemnation by all such Naval and other Officers or Agents, and such Courts as may be authorized for that purpose on the part of Her Britannic Majesty; and all persons hereafter entering the Sultan's dominions and dependencies shall be free. dominions and dependencies shall be free.

ARTICLE 2.

The Sultan engages that all public markets in his dominions for slaves shall be entirely closed.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sultan engages to protect, to the utmost of his power, all liberated slaves, and to punish severely any attempt to molest them or reduce them again to slavery.

ARTICLE 4.

Her Britannic Majesty engages that natives of Indian States under British protection shall, from and after a date to be hereafter fixed, be prohibited from possessing slaves, and in the meanwhile from acquiring any fresh slaves.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty, and the ratification shall be forwarded to Muscat as soon as possible.*

In witness whereof, Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Syud Toorkee bin Saeed, Sultan of Muscat, on his own behalf, have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Muscat this fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

H. B. E. FRERE.

SYUD TOORKEE BIN SAEED.

No. 7

MAY 23, 1891

AGREEMENT REGARDING CESSION OF TERRITORY, DATED MARKE 144, 1885-

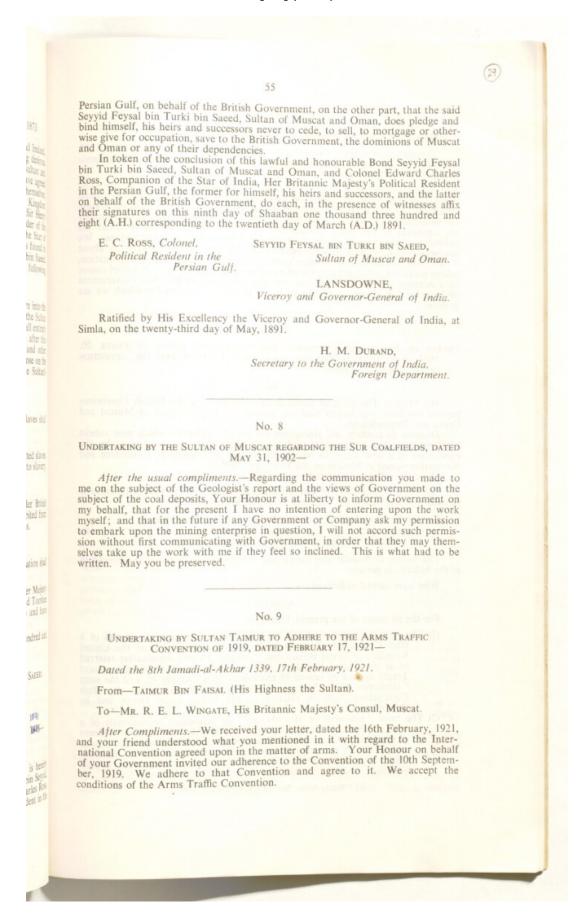
PRAISE BE TO GOD ALONE

The object of writing the lawful and honourable Bond is that it is hereby covenanted and agreed between His Highness Seyyid Feysal bin Turki bin Seyyid, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, on the one part, and Colonel Edward Charles Ross, Companion of the Star of India, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the

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56 No. 10 Undertaking by Sultan Taimur Regarding Oil, dated January 10, 1923-Translation of a letter, dated the 21st Jamadi I, 1341, i.e., 10th January, 1923, from Taimur bin Faisal (His Highness the Sultan) to Major Rae, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Muscat. After Compliments.—We inform Your Honour in reply to your letter No. 1751, dated 16th December 1922, that we agree that we will not exploit any petroleum which may be found anywhere within our territories and will not grant permission for its exploitation without consulting the Political Agent at Muscat and without the approval of the High Government of India. What we heard about the existence of the mineral oil in our territory at Masirah is not still certain. We are beginning to enquire into the existence of this mine and after we know about it there will be a discussion between Your Honour and us regarding its exploitation, taking measures, arrangement of works and necessary conditions. It will of course be a monopoly. We believe in the complete assistance of the High Government of India in this important matter as it has always assisted us for which we are 4 T of India in this important matter as it has always assisted us for which we are grateful. No. 11 TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1951, WITH LETTERS RELATING TO DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE DEFINITION OF THE TERMS " CONSULS His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, and Sultan Said bin Taimur bin Faisal, Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies, Desiring to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which now subsist between them and to promote and extend their commercial relations by the conclusion of a new treaty to replace the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed at Muscat on 5th February, 1939,(1) Have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries: His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty) For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Rupert Hay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., His Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; There ETLINES The Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies (hereinafter referred to ilw the as the Sultan), in person; CRES and tiether w Who have agreed as follows: zwided th ARTICLE I me or ma dill force For the purposes of the present Treaty:-(1) The term "territories of His Majesty" or references to territories of a il) Na imones (High Contracting Party in relation to His Majesty mean the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the United Kingdom) and any territories to which the present Treaty applies by reason of extensions under Article 15, and the term "territories of the Sultan" or references to the territories of a High Contracting Party in relation to the Sultan mean Oman and its of the right active, which have or the racting Parties in any hartes on the contry.

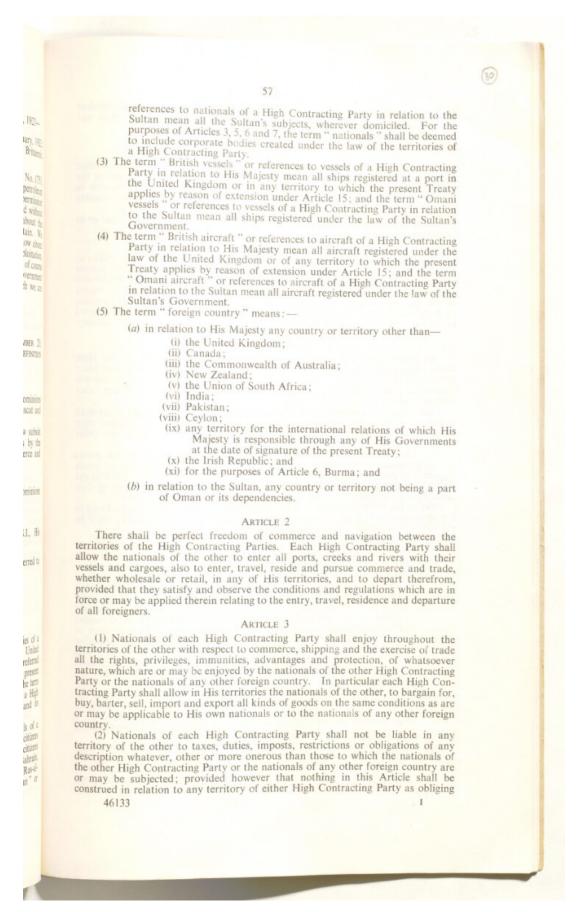
O Na Dependencies. Dependencies.

(2) The term "nationals of His Majesty" or references to nationals of a High Contracting Party in relation to His Majesty mean all citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, all Southern Rhodesian citizens and all British protected persons, except nationals of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm-al-Qaiwain, Ras-al-Khaimah and Kalba, and the term "nationals of the Sultan" or E other H (1) "Treaty Series No. 29 (1939)," Cmd. 6037. may be betrued i 46]3

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that High Contracting Party to grant to nationals of the other, who are not resident for tax purposes in that territory, the same personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes as are granted to His own nationals.

ARTICLE 4

(1) In all that relates to navigation and the treatment of shipping each High Contracting Party undertakes to treat in any of His territories the vessels of the other (including the passengers and cargoes carried therein) not less favourably in any respect than His own vessels or the vessels of any other foreign country (including the passengers and cargoes carried in such vessels as aforesaid).

(2) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the coasting trade or to inland experient.

inland navigation.

ARTICLE 5

Nationals of His Majesty shall be permitted in the territories of the Sultan to hire and to acquire in any legal manner, property of every description, to possess the same, and to dispose thereof in any legal manner, as regards immovable property on the same conditions as are in force or may be established with regard to the nationals of the most favoured foreign country, and as regards movable property on the same conditions as are in force or may be established with regard to the nationals of the Sultan or the nationals of the most favoured foreign country.

ARTICLE 6

(1) Goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of one High Contracting Party imported into the territories of the other from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to customs duties or charges other or more onerous than those paid on the like goods grown, produced or manufactured in any other

foreign country.

(2) Goods to be exported to the territories of one High Contracting Party shall not be subjected in the territories of the other to customs duties or charges other or more onerous than those paid on the exportation of like goods to any other

foreign country.

(3) The customs duties leviable in the territories of the Sultan on goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of His Majesty and on goods imported by nationals of His Majesty shall be paid at the port or other place in the Sultan's territories where the goods are first imported, and on payment being duly made such goods shall thereafter be exempt from all other customs duties.

(4) In the territories of the Sultan goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of His Majesty or imported by nationals of His Majesty shall be exempted from customs duties in the following cases, namely:

(6) Goods which being destricted and the following cases, namely:

(a) Goods which, being destined and manifested for a foreign country, are transhipped from one vessel or aircraft to another in any of the ports or airports of the Sultan or which have been for this purpose provisionally landed and deposited in any of the Sultan's custom-houses to await the arrival of a vessel or aircraft in which to be reshipped abroad; but goods so landed shall only be exempted if the consignee or his agent shall have, on the arrival of the vessel or aircraft, handed over the said shall have, on the arrival of the vessel or aircraft, handed over the said goods to be kept under customs seal, and declared them as landed for transhipment, designating at the same time the foreign place of destination, and if within a period not exceeding three months after their first landing the said goods are actually shipped for the said foreign country as originally declared and without having in the interval changed owners, and if all customs charges are paid before they are

(b) Goods which, not being destined and manifested for the territories of the Sultan, have been inadvertently landed, provided that such goods are left in the custody of the customs authorities and are reshipped for a destination abroad within two months of being so landed, and that all customs charges are paid before the goods are reshipped.

destination abroad within two months of being so landed, and that an customs charges are paid before the goods are reshipped.

(c) Coal, fuel and oil, Naval and Air Force provisions and stores and fittings, the property of His Majesty, landed in the territories of the Sultan for the use of the ships of His Majesty's Naval Forces and the aircraft of His Air Forces; duty shall, however, be payable if any of the goods thus exempted are sold or otherwise disposed of in the local markets.

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(d) Goods transhipped or landed pending the repair or damage caused to the vessel or aircraft by stress of weather or disasters at sea or in the air, provided the cargo so discharged shall be left in the custody of the customs authorities and be reshipped abroad within a period of three months from the date of the original landing and that all customs charges have been paid.	
(5) In the cases referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article customs formalities in respect of landing, examination, clearance and shipment of goods shall be	
(6) All goods remaining uncleared in the Sultan's custom-houses after four months from the date of their original landing may be disposed of by the Sultan's customs authorities by a public auction after notifying the steamer or aircraft agents concerned. The proceeds of the sale of such goods, after payment of the auctioneering fees, customs duties and charges, shall be kept in deposit for a period	
of one year and refunded to the owner if he establishes his claim to them during this period, after which no claim shall be entertained. (7) In this Article the words "customs charges" shall mean charges other than customs duties and shall include landing, transit, weighing, wharfage or ground rent, supervision and overtime fees.	
ARTICLE 7	
(1) All customs duties leviable in the territories of the Sultan shall be paid in	
cash and not in kind.	
(2) The value of the goods on which customs duty is to be levied shall be fixed according to their market price following the normal usage of trade in Muscat.	
(3) Any dispute arising between a national of His Majesty and the Omani Customs authorities regarding the value of any goods, shall be determined by	
reference to two experts (each party nominating one) whose decisions as to the value shall be binding upon both parties. Should these experts not be able to	
agree, they shall choose an umpire, whose decision shall be final.	
ARTICLE 8	
Internal taxes and internal charges of any kind levied within the territories	
of one High Contracting Party for the benefit of the State, or of organs of local or municipal government, on or in connexion with goods grown, produced or	
manufactured in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, shall not be other or greater than those levied in similar circumstances on or in connexion with like goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of the former High Contracting Party or in any other foreign country.	
Approxim 0	
ARTICLE 9	
(1) No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the importation into the territories of the Sultan of any goods, from whatever place arriving, grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of His Majesty which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods grown, produced or	
manufactured in any other foreign country. (2) No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the exportation of any goods from the territories of the Sultan to the territories of His Majesty which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods to	
any other foreign country. (3) Exceptions to the general rules laid down in the foregoing paragraphs of this Article may be made only in the case of—	
(a) prohibitions or restrictions imposed in the interests of public security;	
implements of war, or in exceptional circumstances, all other military	
(c) prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health; (d) prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of animals or	
plants, including protection against diseases, degeneration or extinc- tion, as well as measures taken against harmful seeds, plants and	
tion, as well as measures taken against narmful seeds, plants and animals.	
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ARTICLE 10

The Sultan engages by the present Treaty to provide that the movement of goods in transit shall not be obstructed or delayed by unnecessary customs formalities and regulations, and that every facility will be given for their transport.

ARTICLE 11

(1) Either of the two High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls to reside in the territories of the other, subject to the consent and approval of the other as regards the persons so appointed and the places at which they reside. Each High Contracting Party further agrees to permit His own nationals to be appointed to consular offices by the other High Contracting Party, provided always that any erson so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the

High Contracting Party whose national he may be.

(2) Such Consuls shall be permitted to perform such consular functions and shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are in accordance with international law or practice relating to Consuls as recognised in the territories in which they

ARTICLE 12

(1) British vessels and aircraft coming to the territories of the Sultan, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities all possible necessary aid to enable them to revictual, refuel and refit so as to proceed on their voyage or flight.

(2) Should a British vessel run aground or be wrecked on or near the coast of the Sultan's territories, or a British aircraft be wrecked or make a forced landing in the Sultan's territories, the authorities of the Sultan shall render all possible assistance to save the vessel or aircraft, its cargo and those on board; they shall also assistance to save the vessel or aircraft, its cargo and those on board; they shall also give all possible aid and protection to persons saved, and shall assist them in reaching the nearest British Consulate; they shall further take every possible care that such vessels or aircraft and the cargo, stores, equipment and fittings, and articles carried by or forming part of the vessel or aircraft, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such vessel or aircraft, shall be given up to their owners or to their agents when claimed by them, or to the British Consul.

to their owners or to their agents when claimed by them, or to the British Consul.

(3) The Sultan's authorities shall further see that the British Consulate is as soon as possible informed of any such event as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this Article having occurred.

(4) Likewise should an Omani vessel come to His Majesty's territories in distress, or run aground or be wrecked on or near the coast of His Majesty's territories, or should an Omani aircraft be wrecked or make a forced landing in His Majesty's territories, the like help and assistance shall be rendered by the authorities of those territories. authorities of those territories

ARTICLE 13

Nationals of the one High Contracting Party shall, within the territories of the Nationals of the one High Contracting Party snall, within the territories of the other, enjoy freedom of conscience and religious toleration and the free and public exercise of all forms of religion, provided that such exercise does not wound or outrage the religious susceptibilities of the country in which it is proposed to be practised, but shall not build edifices for religious worship except in places specified for the purpose by the local authorities and after approval and permission has been obtained. Nothing shall be done by either High Contracting Party that may disturb axisting places of worship belonging to nationals of the other. disturb existing places of worship belonging to nationals of the other.

ARTICLE 14

All the provisions of the present Treaty providing for the grant of the treatment accorded to the most favoured foreign country shall be interpreted as meaning that such treatment shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally.

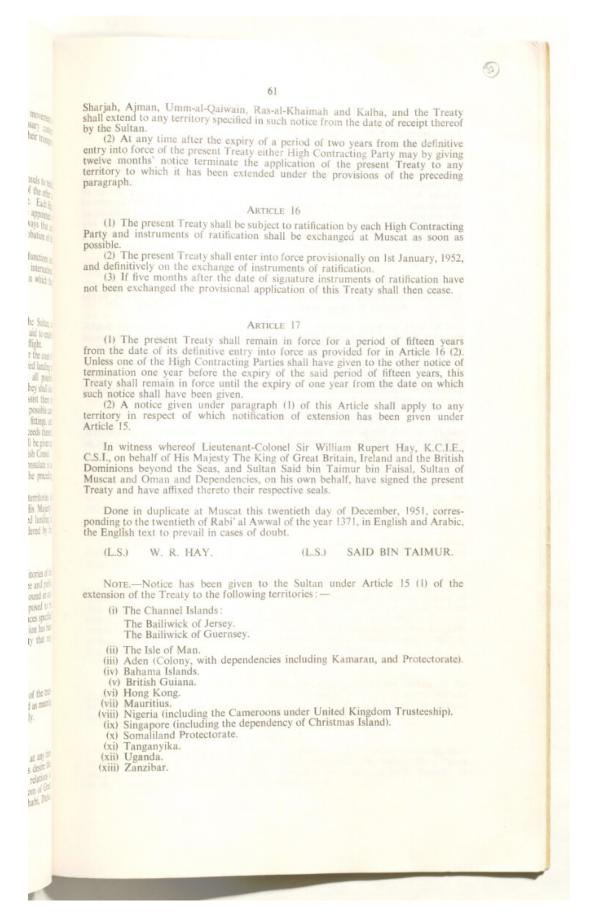
ARTICLE 15

(1) His Majesty may, at the time of exchange of ratifications or at any time thereafter, through His Consular Officer at Muscat give notice of His desire that the present Treaty shall extend to any territory for the international relations of which He is responsible through His Government in the United Kingdom of Great Northern Ireland except Kinwait, Rabrain Outer Aby Disabi Dubai. Britain and Northern Ireland, except Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai,

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62 (b) Letter from the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to His Highness, Sultan Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, dated December 20, 1951 I am writing to place on record the understanding of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that nothing in Article 3 or elsewhere in the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and Dependencies signed at Muscat today shall be construed as granting to either High Contracting Party the right to claim the benefit of any term, preference or privilege, which may at any time be accorded in any territory of either High Contracting Party solely in virtue of a provision relating to double teastion contained in an agreement with any other country. Es Mar to double taxation contained in an agreement with any other country. d His M Letter from His Highness, Sultan bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated December 20, 1951 is articl dey may a exchu ateneven In reply to Your Excellency's letter of today's date regarding the double taxation, I write to confirm the understanding contained in your above mentioned letter. k at She Letter from His Highness Sultan Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated December 20, 1951 We confirm our agreement that the term "Consuls" used in Article II of our Treaty with His Britannic Majesty shall be read as including Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents and persons holding these ranks in an Vess sal pay acting capacity. in that p That



'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [33r] (67/92)

63 PART VI MISCELLANEOUS TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT, DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1833 There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America and His Majesty Syud Sueed Bin Sultan, of Maskat, and his Dependencies. orded is a Sion read ARTICLE 2. The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of His Majesty Syud Sueed Bin Sultan, with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist, and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of said cargoes may consist, and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the Sultan, or others who may wish to purchase the same or to barter the same for any produce or manufactures of the kingdom or other articles that may be found there. No price shall be fixed by the Sultan or his officers on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States, or the merchandize they may wish to buy; but the trade shall be free on both sides to sell or buy, or exchange, on the terms and for the prices the owners may think fit; and whenever the said citizens of the United States may think fit to depart, they shall be at liberty to do so; and if any officer of the Sultan shall contravene this Article he shall be severely punished. It is understood and agreed, however, that the articles of the muskets, powder and ball can only be sold to the Government in the Island of Zanzibar, but in all other ports of the Sultan the said munitions of war may be freely sold without any restriction whatever to the highest bidder. nd Omur 1 51 war may be freely sold without any restriction whatever to the highest bidder. Article II ARTICLE 3. Vessels of the United States entering any port within the Sultan's dominions shall pay no more than five per cent. duties on the cargo landed, and this shall be in full consideration of all import and export duties, tonnage, license to trade, pilotage, anchorage, or any other charge whatever. Nor shall any charge be paid auls-Gee on that part of the cargo which shall remain on board unsold and re-exported. Nor shall any charge whatever be paid on any vessel of the United States which may enter any of the ports of His Majesty for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market. That American citizens shall pay no other duties on export or import tonnage, license to trade, or other charge whatsoever, than the nation the most favoured shall pay. ARTICLE 5 If any vessel of the United States of the Sultan's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertained at the expense of the Sultan, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country, for the Sultan can never receive any remuneration whatever for rendering succour to the distressed, and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved and delivered to the owner, or the Consul of the United States, or to any authorised agent. ARTICLE 6. The citizens of the United States resorting to the ports of the Sultan for the purpose of trade shall have leave to land and reside in the said ports without paying any tax on importation whatever for such liberty other than the general duties on imports which the most favoured nation shall pay. ARTICLE 7 If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels or other property, shall be taken by pirates, and brought within the dominions of the Sultan, the persons shall be set at liberty and the property restored to the owner, if he be present, or to the American Consul, or to any authorised agent.

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ARTICLE 8.

Vessels belonging to the subjects of the Sultan which may resort to any port, in the United States shall pay no other or higher rate of duties or other charges, than the paties the matter than the paties the matter. than the nation the most favoured shall pay.

The President of the United States may appoint Consuls to reside in the ports of the Sultan where the principal commerce shall be carried on, which Consuls shall be the exclusive judges of all disputes on suits wherein American citizens shall be engaged with each other; they shall have power to receive the property of any American citizen dying within the kingdom, and to send the same to his heirs, first paying all his debts due to the subjects of the Sultan. The said Consuls shall not be arrested, nor shall their property be seized, nor shall any of their houseshold be arrested, but their persons and their property and their houses shall be inviolate. Should any Consul, however, commit any offence against the laws of the kingdom, complaint shall be made to the President, who will immediately of the kingdom, complaint shall be made to the President, who will immediately

Concluded, signed, and sealed at the Royal Palace in the city of Maskat, in the Kingdom of Oman, the 21st day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three of the Christian era, and the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America (corresponding to the sixth day of the Moon, called Jumadee-ul-Awul, in the year of the Hijree, one thousand two hundred and forty-nine).

EDMUND ROBERTS.

Whereas the undersigned, Edmund Roberts, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire, being duly appointed a Special Agent by Letters Patent under the signature of the President. and seal of the United States of America bearing date at the City of Washington, the twenty-sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty Syud Sueed Bin, Sultan of Maskat: now know ye that I, Edmund Roberts, Special Agent as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and every Article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Done at the Royal Palace in the City of Maskat in the Kingdom of Oman, on the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord 1833, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-seventh, corresponding to the 6th day of the Moon, called Jumadee-ul-Awul, in the year Allijra (Hijree) 1249

EDMUND ROBERTS.

No. 2

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH, DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1846-

PREAMBLE.—The King of the French and HIS HIGHNESS SYUD SUEED BIN SULTAN, the Sultan of Maskat and other places, being desirous to confirm and strengthen and good understanding which subsists between them, and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective countries, and having come the commercial intercourse between their respective countries, and having come to the determination of entering into a Treaty of Commerce and Amity, the former has appointed as his Plenipotentiary Monsieur Romain Desfossés, Captain in the Navy and Chief of Bourbon and Madagascar, and the latter has resolved personally to carry on negotiations with the said Plenipotentiary. The Plenipotentiary of the King of the French having respresented to His Highness the Imam and Sultan of Maskat that he was vested with the requisite powers has concluded the following Articles with His Highness Sueed Syud Bin Sultan:—

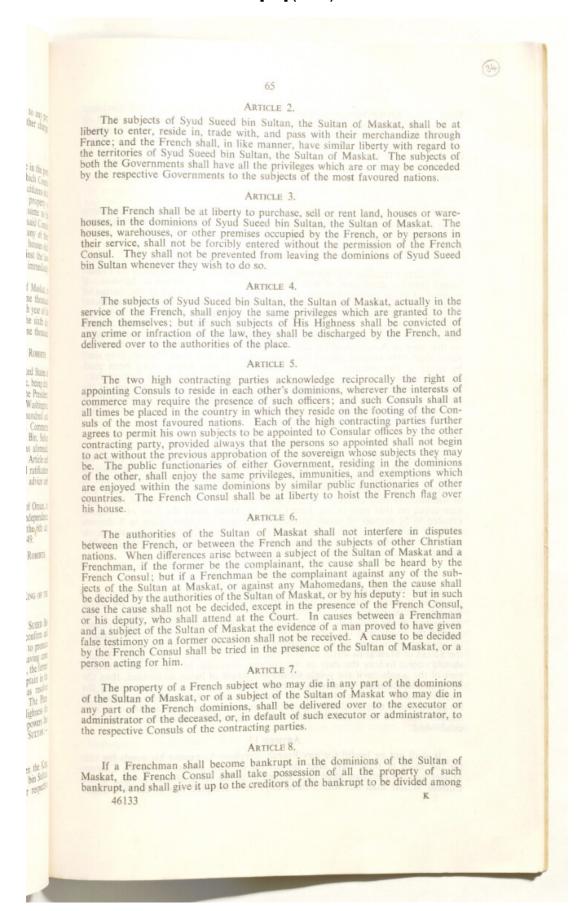
ARTICLE 1.

There shall always be good understanding and friendship between the King of the French, his heirs and successors, and His Highness Syud Sueed bin Sultan, the Sultan of Maskat, his heirs and successors, as also between their respective

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This having been done, the bankrupt shall be entitled to a full discharge from his creditors, and he shall not at any time afterwards be required to make up the deficiency, nor shall any property he may afterwards acquire be considered liable for that purpose. But the French Consul shall use his endeavours to obtain for the benefit of the creditors all the property of the bankrupt. It shall also be incumbent upon the Consul to ascertain that everything possessed by the bankrupt at the time when he became involvent has been given up at the time when he became insolvent has been given up.

ARTICLE 9.

If a subject of the Sultan of Maskat owes a debt to a Frenchman, the Sultan or his deputies shall urge the former to pay the claim of the latter. In like manner, the French Consul shall enjoin a Frenchman to pay a debt due by him to a subject of the Sultan of Maskat of the Sultan of Maskat.

ARTICLE 10.

No duty exceeding five per cent. shall be levied on goods imported by French vessels into the dominions of Syud Sueed bin Sultan, the Sultan of Maskat. If a vessel of other nations imports any goods into the territories of the Sultan of Maskat, and pays less duty than five per cent., the same duty only shall be levied on similar goods imported by a French vessel into the said territories. A French vessel after she has paid the duty of five per cent., shall not be subject to any other charges, such as anchorage, pilotages, etc., nor shall any charge be made on that part of the cargo which may remain on board a French vessel; but if the vessel shall go to another part of the dominions of the Sultan of Maskat, duty shall be levied at five per cent. The above-mentioned duty having once been paid, the goods may be sold, by wholesale or retail, without paying any further duty. No charge whatever shall be made on French vessels which may enter any of the ports of the Sultan of Maskat for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire about the state of the market; and they shall enjoy the same privileges which are enjoyed (by the vessels) of the most favoured nations. which are enjoyed (by the vessels) of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE 11.

No vessel shall be prohibited from importing into, or exporting from the territories of the Sultan of Maskat any kind of merchandise. The trade shall be perfectly free in the said territories, subject to the above-mentioned duty and to no other. The French shall be at liberty to buy and sell from whomsoever and to whomsoever they choose; but they shall not trade in the articles of ivory and gum copal on that part of the East Coast of Africa from the port of Tongate, situated in 5½ degrees of south latitude, to the port of Culva, lying in 9 degrees south of the equator, both ports inclusive. But if the English or Americans, or any other Christian nation, should carry on this trade, the French shall, in like any other Christian nation, should carry on this trade, the French shall, in like manner, be at liberty to do so.

ARTICLE 12.

If any disputes should arise in the dominions of the Sultan of Maskat as to If any disputes should arise in the dominions of the Sultan of Maskat as to the value of goods which shall be imported by French merchants, and on which the duty of five per cent. is to be levied, the Custom Master, or other person acting on the part of the Sultan of Maskat, shall, when practicable, receive one-twentieth part of the goods, and the merchant shall then be subject to no further demand on account of customs on the remaining goods in any part of the dominions of the Sultan of Maskat to which he may transport them. But if the Custom Master should object to levy the duty in the manner aforesaid, by taking one-twentieth part of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the Custom Master, and the other by the merchant, who shall make a valuation of the goods; and if they shall differ in opinion, they shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus

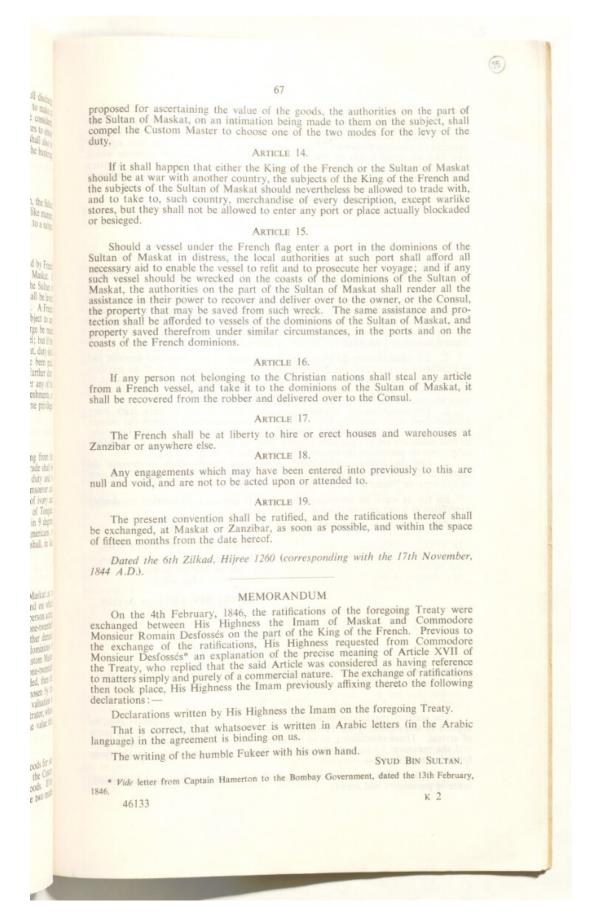
ARTICLE 13.

It shall not be lawful for any French merchant to expose his goods for sale for the space of three days after the arrival of such goods, unless the Custom Master and the merchant shall have agreed as to the value of such goods. If the Custom Master shall not within three days have accepted one of the two modes

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NOTE

In 1933 the Sultan was formally notified with reference to Article 10 of the above Treaty that the Government of the French Republic had agreed to the increase of customs duties to 25% on tobacco and liquor of a specified strength and 10% on other goods on the understanding (a) that a similar increase would apply to ships of all other nations except those of the United States of America and the Netherlands and (b) that if any ships of these two countries exploited their Treaty advantage to the detriment of French trade the right of withdrawing their acquiescence in the increase of duties was reserved to them.

COMMERCIAL DECLARATION BETWEEN MUSCAT AND HOLLAND DATED 27TH AUGUST,

Declaration.—Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Sultan de Maskate voulant établir sur des bases stables les rapports de bonne harmonie qui existent entre eux et favoriser le developpement des relations commerciales entre les deux pays, les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, ont déclaré ce qui suit :

En considération du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée accordé par la législation du royaume des Pays-Bas et de ses colonies aux sujets et au pavillon de Son Altesse le Sultan de Maskate, les sujets et le pavillon du dit royaume et de ses colonies jouiront également du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée dans les états de Son Altesse le Sultan de Maskate.

2. Les marchandises originaires ou provenant de ces derniers états étant admises dans le royaume des Pays-Bas et ses colonies contre payement des mêmes droits que ceux perçus de produits similaires de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée, ce traitement est reciproquement accordé dans les états précités aux marchandises originaires ou provenant du royaume des Pays-Bas ou de ses colonies.

3. Les déclarations précédentes concernant l'application réciproque du régime de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée sont également applicables à tout

ce qui regarde l'exportation et le transit.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente déclaration en double expédition et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à la Haye, le 7 Avril-Maskate, le 27 Août 1877.

VANDER DOES DE VILLEBOIS. Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas.

TURKI BIN SAID (in Arabic).

No. 4

Section VI of Part II of the International Sanitary Convention, dated January 17, 1912

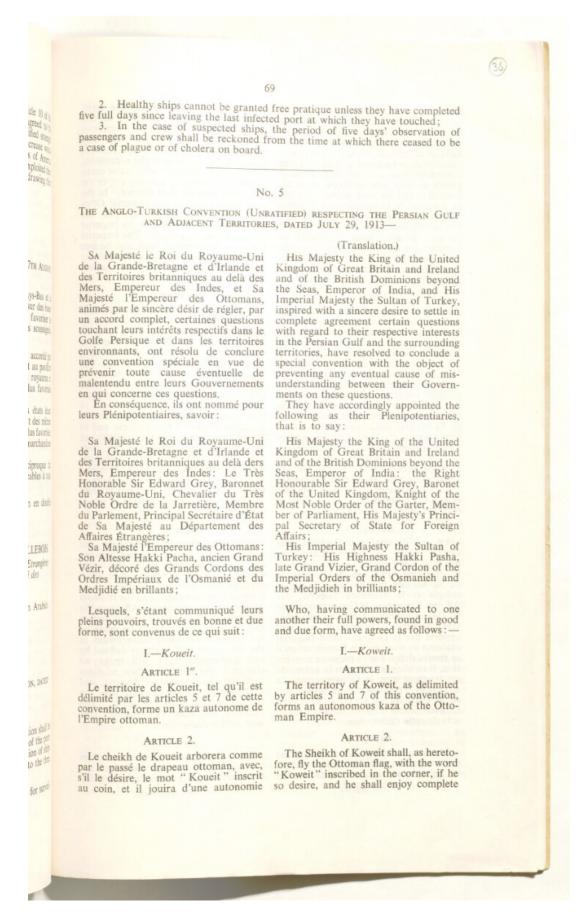
The sanitary regulations prescribed in the articles of this Convention shall be applied to ships entering the Persian Gulf by the sanitary authorities of the ports of arrival. These regulations, in so far as they relate to the classification of ships and the measures to be undergone in the Persian Gulf, are subject to the three following modifications:

1. Observation, for the same period, shall always be substituted for surveillance of passengers and crews;

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administrative complète dans la zone territoriale définie à l'article 5 de cette convention. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman s'abstiendra de toute immixtion dans les affaires de Koueit, y compris la question de la succession, et de tout acte d'administration ainsi que de toute occupation et tout acte militaire, dans les territoires qui en font partie. En cas de vacance, le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman nommera kaïmakam, par firman Impérial, le successeur du cheikh défunt. Il aura aussi la faculté de nommer auprès du cheikh un commissaire pour protéger les intérêts et les indigènes des autres parties de l'Empire.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman reconnaît la validité des conventions que le cheikh de Koueit a conclues précédemment avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique en date des 23 janvier, 1899, 24 mai, 1900, et 28 février, 1904, et dont les textes sont annexés (annexes I, II, III)(*) à la présente convention. Il reconnaît aussi la validité des concessions de terrains faites par ledit cheikh au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique et aux sujets britanniques, ainsi que celle des engagements consignés dans la note adressée à la date du 24 octobre, 1911, par le Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté britannique pour les Affaires Étrangères à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à Londres, dont le texte est annexé (annexe IV).(*)

ARTICLE 4.

En vue de confirmer l'entente déjà établie entre les deux Gouvernements par les assurances échangées le 6 septembre, 1901, entre l'ambassade de Sa Majesté britannique à Constantinople et le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'en tant qu'aucun changement ne sera apporté par le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman au statu quo de Koueit, tel qu'il se trouve défini par la présente convention, il ne changera en rien la nature de ses relations avec le Gouvernement de Koueit et n'établira pas de protectorat sur le territoire qui lui est attribué. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman prend acte de cette déclaration.

ARTICLE 5

L'autonomie du cheikh de Koueit est exercée par lui dans les territoires dont la limite forme un demi-cercle avec la

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administrative autonomy in the territorial zone defined in article 5 of this convention. The Imperial Ottoman Government shall abstain from any interference in the affairs of Koweit, including the question of the succession, and from any administrative act or occupation, and from any military act, in the territories forming part thereof. In the event of a vacancy, the Imperial Ottoman Government shall appoint the successor of the late Sheikh, by Imperial firman, to be kaimakam. The Imperial Ottoman Government shall also be free to accredit to the Sheikh a commissioner to protect the interests and the natives of other parts of the Empire.

ARTICLE 3.

The Imperial Ottoman Government recognise the validity of the conventions previously concluded by the Sheikh of Koweit with His Britannic Majesty's Government, dated the 23rd January, 1899, the 24th May, 1900, and the 28th February, 1904, the texts of which are annexed to this convention (Annexes I, II, III).(') They recognise also the validity of the concessions of land granted by the said Sheikh to His Britannic Majesty's Government and to British subjects, and the validity of the engagements enclosed in the note dated the 24th October, 1911, addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in London, the text of which is annexed (Annex IV).(')

ARTICLE 4.

With the view of confirming the understanding already reached between the two Governments by the assurances exchanged on the 6th September, 1901, between His Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople and the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that, so long as no change be made by the Imperial Ottoman Government in the status quo in Koweit, as defined by this convention, they will make no change in the nature of their relations with the Government of Koweit, and will establish no protectorate over the territory which is assigned to it. The Imperial Ottoman Government take note of this declaration.

ARTICLE 5.

The Sheikh of Koweit exercises autonomy in the territory of which the boundary forms a semi-circle with the

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ville de Koueit au centre, le Khor-Zoubair à l'extrémité septentrionale et Kraîne à l'extrémité méridionale. Cette ligne est indiquée en rouge sur la carte annexée à la présente convention (annexe V). Les îles de Ouarba, Boubiane, Machiane, Faïlaka, Anha, Koubbar, Karou, Makta et Oumm-el-Maradine, avec les îlots et les eaux adjacents, sont compris dans cette zone.

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ARTICLE 6

Les tribus qui se trouvent dans les limites indiquées à l'article suivant sont reconnues comme dépendant du cheikh de Koueit, qui percevra leurs dînes comme par le passé et exercera à leur égard les attributions administratives qui lui reviennent en sa qualité de kaïmakam ottoman. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman n'exercera dans cette zone aucun acte d'administration indépendamment du cheikh de Koueit et s'abstiendra d'y établir des garnisons ou d'y exercer une action militaire quelconque sans s'être préalablement entendu avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique.

ARTICLE 7.

Les limites du territoire dont il est parlé à l'article précédent sont fixées comme suit:

La ligne de démarcation part de la côte à l'embouchure du Khor-Zoubair vers le nord-ouest et passe immédiatement au sud d'Oumm-Kasr, de Safouan et de Djebel-Sanam, de façon à laisser ces endroits et leurs puits au vilayet de Basra; arrivée au Batine, elle le suit vers le sud-ouest jusqu'à Hafr-el-Batine qu'elle laisse du côté de Koueit; de ce point ladite ligne va au sud-est en laissant à Koueit les puits d'Es-Safa et d'El-Garaa, d'El-Haba, Ouabra et Antaa pour aboutir à la mer près de Djebel-Mounifa. Cette ligne est marquée en vert sur la carte annexée à la présente covention (annexe V).

ARTICLE 8.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman s'entendrait avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique pour faire aboutir la ligne ferrée de Bagdad-Basra à la mer au terminus de Koueit ou à tout autre terminus dans le territoire autonome, les deux Gouvernements s'entendront sur les dispositions à prendre touchant la garde de la ligne et des stations ainsi que l'établissement de bureaux douaniers, dépôts de marchandises et toute autre installation accessoire au service de la voie ferrée.

town of Koweit at the centre, the Khor-Zoubair at the northern and Kraine at the southern end. This line is marked in red on the map annexed to this convention (Annex V). The islands of Warba, Bubiyan, Mashjan, Failakah, 'Anha, Kubbar, Qaru, Makta, and Umm-el-Maragim, with the adjacent islets and waters, are included in this zone.

ARTICLE 6.

The tribes lying within the boundaries laid down in the following article are recognised as dependent on the Sheikh of Koweit, who shall collect their tithes as heretofore, and shall exercise over them the administrative functions which attach to him in his capacity of Ottoman kaïmakam. The Imperial Ottoman Government shall carry out no administrative act in this zone independently of the Sheikh of Koweit, and shall abstain from placing garrisons there or taking any military step there whatsoever without having previously come to an understanding with His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The boundaries of the territory referred to in the preceding article are fixed as follows:—

The line of demarcation runs northwest from the coast at the mouth of the Khor-Zoubeir and passes immediately south of Um-Kasr, Safwan, and Jebelsinam, leaving these places and their wells to the vilayet of Basra; on reaching the Batin the line follows it towards the south-west to Hefir-el-Batin, which it leaves on the side of Koweit; thence the said line runs south-east, leaving to Koweit the wells of Es-Safa and El-Garaa, Elheba, Wabra, and Antaa, and reaches the sea near Jebel-Manifa. This line is marked in green on the map annexed to this convention (Annex V).

ARTICLE 8.

In the event of the Imperial Ottoman Government agreeing with His Britannic Majesty's Government to extend the Bagdad—Basra Railway to the sea at the terminus of Koweit, or to any other terminus in the autonomous territory, the two Governments shall come to an understanding as to the measures to be taken with respect to the guarding of the lines and stations, and with regard to the establishment of customs offices, warehouses, and any other installation accessory to the service of the railway.

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ARTICLE 9.

Le cheikh de Koueit jouira en pleine sécurité des droits de propriété privée qu'il possède dans le territoire du vilayet de Basra. Ces droits de propriété privée devront s'exercer en conformité de la loi ottomane et les biens immobiliers qu'ils concernent seront soumis aux impôts et charges, au mode de conservation et de transmission et à la juridiction établis par les lois ottomanes.

ARTICLE 10.

Les criminels des provinces voisines ne seront pas reçus dans le territoire de Koueit et seront repoussés si on les y trouve; également les criminels de Koueit ne seront pas reçus dans les provinces voisines et seront repoussés si on les y trouve.

Il est entendu que cette disposition ne servira pas aux autorités ottomanes de prétexte d'immixtion dans les affaires de Koueit; elle ne servira pas non plus au cheikh de Koueit de prétexte d'immixtion dans les affaires des provinces voisines.

II .- El-Katr.

ARTICLE 11.

Le sandjak ottoman de Nedjd, dont la limite septentrionale est indiquée par la ligne de démarcation definie à l'article 7 de cette convention, se termine vers le sud au golfe faisant face à l'île de Zahnounié, qui appartient audit sandjak. Une ligne partant du fond extrême dudit golfe ira directement au sud jusqu'au Ruba'-al-Khali et séparera le Nedid de la presqu'île d'El-Katr le Nedjd de la presqu'île d'El-Katr. Les limites du Nedjd sont indiquées par une ligne bleue sur la carte annexée à la présente convention (annexe VA).(1) Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman ayant renoncé à toutes ses réclamations concernant la presqu'île d'El-Katr, il est entendu entre les deux Gouvernements que ladite presqu'île sera, comme par le passé, gouvernée par le cheikh Djassim-bin-Sani et par ses successeurs. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'il ne permettra pas au cheikh de Bahreine de s'immiscer dans les affaires intérieures d'el-Katr, de porter atteinte à l'autonomie de ce pays ou de l'annexer.

ARTICLE 12.

Il sera permis aux habitants de Bahreine de visiter l'île de Zahnounié pour la pêche et d'y demeurer en pleine (1) Non imprimé,

ARTICLE 9.

The Sheikh of Koweit shall enjoy in full security the private proprietary rights which he possesses in the territory of the Basra vilayet. These private pro-prietary rights must be exercised in accordance with Ottoman law, and the real estate concerned shall be subject to such taxes and charges, method of registration and of transfer, and to such juris-diction as are imposed by Ottoman law.

ARTICLE 10.

Criminals of the neighbouring provinces shall not be allowed to enter the territory of Koweit, and shall be expelled if found there; similarly criminals of Koweit shall not be allowed to enter the neighbouring provinces and shall be expelled if found there.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not afford a pretext to the Ottoman authorities to interfere in the affairs of Koweit; nor, on the other hand, shall it afford a pretext to the Sheikh of Koweit to interfere in the affairs of the neighbouring provinces.

II.-El-Katr.

ARTICLE 11.

The Ottoman sanjak of Nejd, the northern boundary of which is marked by a line of demarcation defined in article 7 of this Convention, ends on the south at the gulf opposite the island of Zakhnuniyah, which belongs to the said sanjak. A line starting from the extreme end of the said gulf shall run due south to Ruba-al-Khali, and shall separate Nejd from the El-Katr peninsula. The boundaries of Neid eramshula boundaries of Nejd are marked by a blue line on the map annexed to this Convention (Annex Va).(') The Im-perial Ottoman Government having renounced all their claims with regard to the El-Katr peninsula, it is agreed between the two Governments that the said peninsula shall be governed, as heretofore, by Sheikh Jassim-bin-Sani and his successors. His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they will not permit the Sheikh of Bahrein to interfere in the internal affairs of El-Katr, to infringe the autonomy of the country, or to annex it.

ARTICLE 12.

The inhabitants of Bahrein shall be permitted to visit the island of Zakh-nuniya for purposes of fishing, and to (1) Not reproduced.

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liberté pendant l'hiver comme par le reside there in complete liberty during passé, sans qu'aucun nouvel impot leur the winter as heretofore, without any soit imposé. new tax being imposed on them. III.—Bahreine. III.-Bahrein. ARTICLE 13. ARTICLE 13. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman The Imperial Ottoman Government renonce à toutes ses réclamations con-cernant les îles Bahreine, y compris les renounce all their claims with regard to the Bahrein islands, including the two islets of Lubainat-el-Aliya and Lubainat-es-Safliya, and recognise the independeux îles Lubainat-el-Aliya et Lubainates-Safliya, et reconnaît l'indépendance de ce pays. De son côté, le Gouvernedence of that country. His Britannic Majesty's Government on their part ment de Sa Majesté britannique déclare qu'il n'a aucune intention d'annexer à declare that they have no intention of annexing the Bahrein islands to their ses territoires les îles Bahreine. territory med to an ARTICLE 14. ARTICLE 14. and stall Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté His Britannic Majesty's Government britannique s'engage vis-à-vis du Gou-vernement Impérial ottoman à veiller à give an undertaking to the Imperial is stipulai Ottoman Government that they will guard against the Sheikh of Bahrein levying from Ottoman subjects dues on ce que le cheikh de Bahreine ne perçoive he afin pas des sujets ottomans de droits sur la hand, è pêche des huîtres perlières d'un taux plus élevé que celui qui sera imposé aux autres intéressés les plus favorisés. pearl-fishing at a higher rate than that e Shell imposed on other interested and most affairs de favoured parties. ARTICLE 15. ARTICLE 15. The subjects of the Sheikh of Bahrein shall be considered to be foreigners Les sujets du cheikh de Bahreine seront considérés comme étrangers dans within Ottoman territory, and shall be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty's consuls. Provided always that this protection shall be exercised in purles territoires ottomans et pourront être f Nejd i protégés par les consuls de Sa Majesté britannique. Toutefois, cette protection devra s'exercer en conformité des règles definal ends or to générales du droit international eurosuance of the general rules of European the island t péen, les sujets de Bahreine n'ayant pas international law, the subjects of Bahrein not having the right to enjoy the privi-leges granted by the Capitulations to the subjects of certain Powers. s to these le droit de jouir des privilèges accordés the exten par les Capitulations aux sujets de cer-taines Puissances. in due sal all sepri IV.—Persian Gulf. insula. T IV.—Golfe Persique. arked by ARTICLE 16. ARTICLE 16. The in His Britannic Majesty's Government Le Gouvernement de Sa Maiesté britannique ayant, aussi bien pour la ent had having, as well for the safeguarding of their special interests as in a high spirit of humanity, undertaken from all time the policing of the free waters of the Persian Gulf and of the littoral belongth regard sauvegarde de ses intérêts spéciaux que dans un but élevé d'humanité, entrepris nts that is overned. de tout temps des mesures de police maritime dans les eaux libres du Golfe Persian Guir and of the intoral belong-ing to the independent Sheikhs of the coast south of El-Katr down to the Indian Ocean, the Imperial Ottoman Government appreciate the importance of these time-honoured efforts, and undertake not to oppose His Britannic Persique aussi bien que sur le littoral appartenant aux cheikhs indépendants Britis re that it de la côte au sud d'El-Katr jusqu'à l'Océan Indien, le Gouvernement Im-périal ottoman apprécie l'importance de Bulger ces efforts déjà séculaires et déclare ne оту об в pas s'opposer à ce que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique exerce comme Majesty's Government carrying on, as heretofore, the following services in the Persian Gulf:par le passé dans le Golfe Persique les mesures suivantes: (a.) Soundings, lighting of houses, placing of buoys, pilotage.

(b.) Maritime police. (a.) Sondages, allumage des phares, mise des bouées, pilotage.

(b.) Police maritime. (c.) Quarantine measures. (c.) Mesures quarantenaires. 46133

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Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman réserve à cette occasion tous les droits qui lui reviennent comme Puissance territoriale sur les côtes ainsi que sur les eaux territoriales ottomanes.

The Imperial Ottoman Government take this opportunity to reserve all rights on the Ottoman territorial shores and waters which attach to them as a territorial Power.

V.—Commission de Délimitation. ARTICLE 17.

Gouvernements d'accord pour nommer, dans le plus bref délai, des commissaires qui auront à appliquer sur le terrain les limites établies par les articles 5, 7 et 11 de cette convention en en dressant un plan détaillé et un procès-verbal explicatif. Le plan et le procès-verbal susénoncés, une fois dûment dressés et signés par les commissaires respectifs, seront considérés comme partie intégrante de la présente convention.

ARTICLE 18.

La présente convention sera ratifiée et les instruments de ratification en seront échangés à Londres aussitôt que faire se pourra, et au plus tard dans un délai de

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le 29 juillet, 1913.

(L.S.) E. GREY. (L.S.) I. HAKKY.

V.—Delimitation Commission.

ARTICLE 17.

The two Governments agree to appoint, with the least possible delay. commissioners charged to fix on the spot the boundaries laid down in articles 5 7, and 11 of this convention, who shall draw up a detailed plan and an explana-tory statement thereof. Once duly drawn up and signed by the respective commissioners, the above-mentioned plan and statement shall be considered as forming an integral part of this convention.

ARTICLE 18.

This convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible, and at the latest within three months.*

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this con-vention and have affixed thereto their

Done at London, in duplicate, the 29th July, 1913.

(L.S.) E. GREY.

(LS) L HAKKY.

* This was never ratified.

ARTICLE III OF THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION RESPECTING THE BOUNDARIES OF ADEN, DATED MARCH 9, 1914

Le point No. 1 du Ouadi Bana indiqué sur la première des cartes annexées (Annexe B)* à la présente Convention, étant le dernier point du côté de l'est délimité sur les lieux, il est convenu entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et arrêté, consur les lieux, il est convenu entre les Hautes Parties contractantes et arrêté, conformément audit protocole, et sous réserve des conditions et spécifications y contenues, que la frontière des territoires ottomans suivra une ligne droite qui ira du Lekemet-ul-Choub vers le nord-est au désert de Ruba-al-Khali avec une inclinaison de 45°. Cette ligne rejoindra dans le Ruba-al-Khali, sur le parallèle 20°, la ligne droite et directe vers le sud qui part d'un point sur la rive méridionale du golfe d'Oudjeir et qui sépare le territoire ottoman du sandjak de Nedjd du territoire d'El Katr, en conformité de l'article II de la Convention anglo-ottomane du 29 juillet, 1913, relatif au Golfe Persique et aux territoires environnants.

La première des deux lignes est indiquée en violet et la seconde en bleu sur la carte spéciale ci-jointe (Annexe C).*

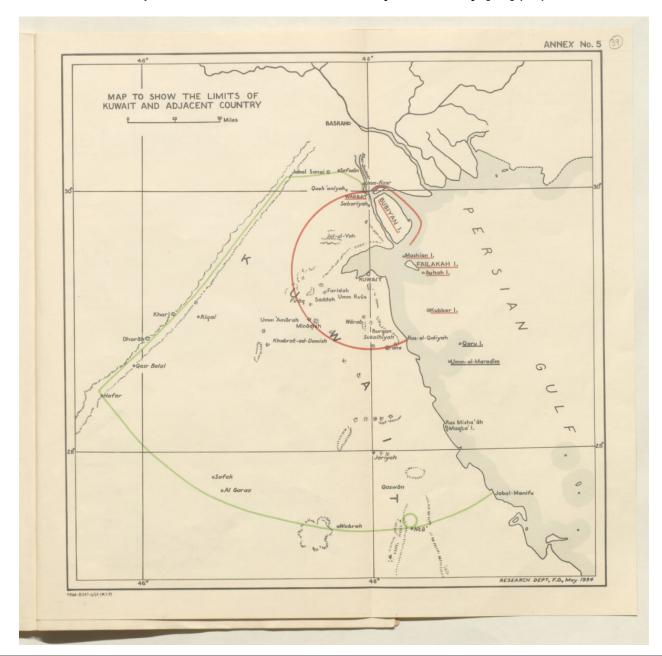
la carte spéciale ci-jointe (Annexe C).*

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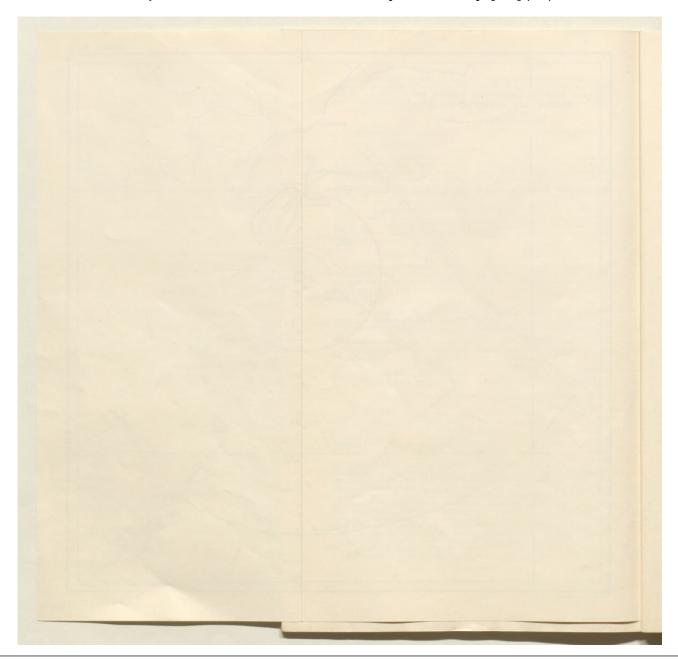


'Map to show the Limits of Kuwait and Adjacent Country' [39r] (1/2)





'Map to show the Limits of Kuwait and Adjacent Country' [39v] (2/2)





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75 No. 7 SECTION V OF PART II OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, DATED
JUNE 21, 1926— ARTICLE 90. In so far as navigation of the Persian Gulf is concerned, the sanitary control provided for in Part I of this Convention shall be applied by the sanitary authorities of ports of departure as well as of arrival. No. 8 EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY, IN RESPECT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF IRAQ, DATED MAY 2, 1932 [Ratifications exchanged at Bagdad, January 25, 1933.] His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,
And His Majesty the King of Iraq, Desiring to make provision for the reciprocal extradition of criminals, Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Henry Humphrys, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq; His Majesty the King of Iraq: General Ja'far Pasha al Askari, Order of Al Rafidain, Second Class. Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows: ARTICLE 1. The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 3, committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other party. ARTICLE 2. (i) The territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's dominions overseas other than those enumerated in Article 18, together with the territories enumerated in Article 20 and any territories to which it may be extended under Article 21. It is understood that in respect of all territory of His Britannic Majesty as above defined other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the present Treaty shall be applied so far as the laws permit. For the purposes of the present Treaty-

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(ii) The nationals or natives of any British Protectorate or British-Protected State or of any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations is held by His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be British subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences: -

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

Manslaughter.

Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

Indecent assault.

- Kidnapping or false imprisonment.
- Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

Abduction. Procuration.

10.

Multiplication of spouses contrary to law.

Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

- Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
- Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

Arson.

- Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
- Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

 Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.
- 20.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.
 (b) Knowingly and without lawful authority making or having in possession any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin.

Forgery, or uttering what is forged.
Crimes against bankruptcy law.
Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons

- Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

 Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

 Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are
- extradition crimes or offences.

 26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences: provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the High Contracting Party applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the laws of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

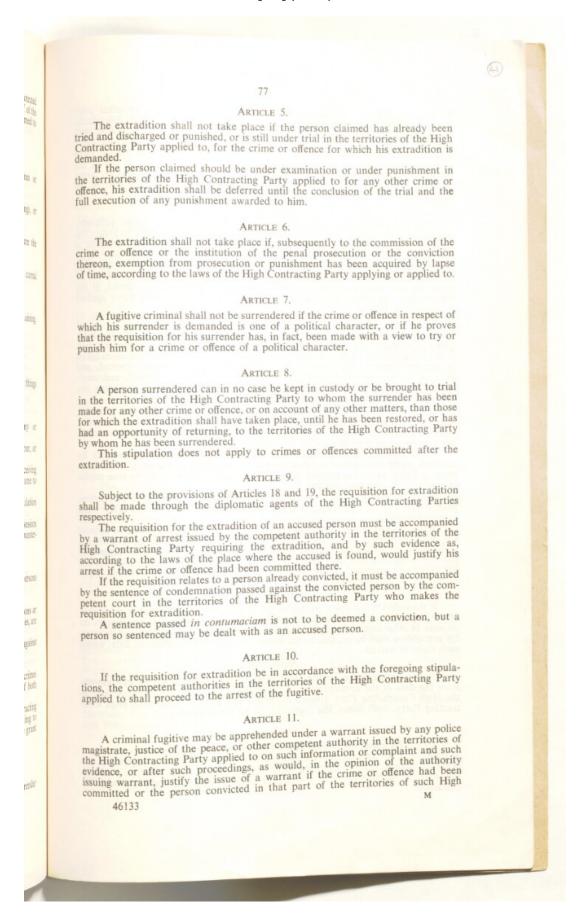
ARTICLE 4.

Each High Contracting Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects to the other High Contracting Party.

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'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [41v] (84/92)

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Contracting Party in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of two months a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the High Contracting Party claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in the Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either High Contracting Party which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 12.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence of which he is accused had been committed in the territory of such High Contracting Party, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the High Contracting Party who makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the High Contracting Party applied to under this Treaty.

ARTICLE 13.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the High Contracting Party applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, providing the same are authenticated as follows:—

(1) A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High Contracting Party, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High Contracting party to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

(2) Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High Contracting Party, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies the case the case may require

thereof, as the case may require.

(3) A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction, must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other High

Contracting Party.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other High Contracting Party, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party to whom application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 14.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the Power whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 15.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the High Contracting Party applied to, or the proper tribunal of such High Contracting Party, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 16.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence, shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party granting the extradition.

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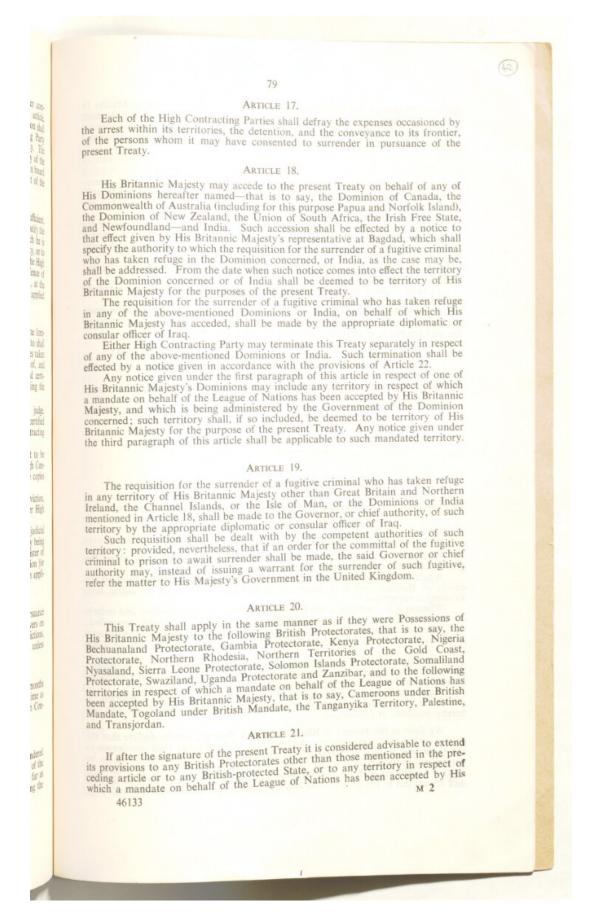
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Britannic Majesty, other than those mandated territories mentioned in Articles 18 and 20, the stipulations of Articles 18 and 19 shall be deemed to apply to such Protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

ARTICLE 22.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. (1) It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

In the absence of an express provision to that effect, a notice given under the first paragraph of this article shall not affect the operation of the Treaty as between Iraq and any territory in respect of which notice of accession has been given under Article 18.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Bagdad as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present

Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in the case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at Bagdad, this second day of May, 1932, corresponding with the twenty-sixth day of Dhulhijjah, 1350, Hijrah.

F. H. HUMPHRYS. JA'FAR-AL-ASKARI.

Note. In 1953, the extension of this Treaty to Kuwait was under consideration.

(1) The Treaty entered into force in both countries on May 5, 1933.

No. 9

PROCLAMATION BY THE RULER OF BAHRAIN DECLARING JURISDICTION OVER THE SEA-BED AND SUBSOIL, DATED JUNE 5, 1949

Proclamation to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage all efforts which will bring about the

greater utilisation of the world's natural resources;

Whereas valuable resources are found under parts of the Persian Gulf off the coasts of Bahrain and it is becoming increasingly practicable to utilise such submerged resources

Whereas it is desirable in the interests of protection, conservation and orderly development that the exploitation of such resources should be properly controlled;

Whereas it is just that the seabed and subsoil extending to a reasonable distance from the coast should belong to and be controlled by the littoral state to which it is adjacent;

Whereas the right of a littoral state to exercise its authority over the natural whereas the light of a intolar state to excluse its authority over the hautral resources of the seabed and subsoil adjacent to its coasts has been established in international practice by the action of other states;

Now, therefore, we Salman bin Hamed al Khalifa, Ruler of Bahrain, in pursuance of the powers vested in us in that behalf, are pleased to proclaim and

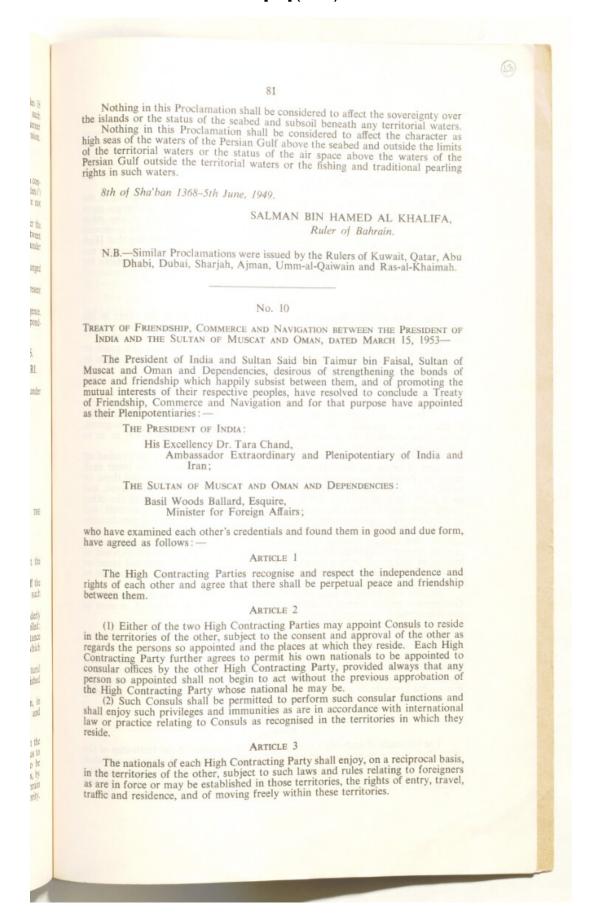
hereby proclaim as follows:

We Salman bin Hamed al Khalifa, Ruler of Bahrain, hereby declare that the seabed and subsoil lying beneath the high seas of the Persian Gulf contiguous to the territorial waters of Bahrain and extending seaward to boundaries to be determined more precisely as the opportunity calls, and that on just principles, by us after consulting with the neighbouring states, belong to the country of Bahrain and are subject to the sphere of its absolute jurisdiction and its absolute authority.

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'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [43v] (88/92)

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ARTICLE 4

(1) The nationals of each High Contracting Party, residing in the territories of the other, shall, with respect to their commerce and shipping and the exercise of their trades and professions and the carrying on and development of their commercial or industrial enterprises, receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country, in conformity with the territory of the such laws and rules as are in force or may be established in the territory of the other.

(2) The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall not be liable, in the territories of the other, to any taxes, duties, imposts, obligation or charges more onerous in nature or amount than those imposed on the nationals of any other onerous in nature or amount than those imposed on the nationals of any other foreign country; provided, however, that nothing in this Article shall be construed in relation to any territory of either High Contracting Party or obliging that High Contracting Party to grant to nationals of the other, who are not resident for tax purposes in that territory, the same personal allowances, reliefs and reductions for tax purposes as are granted to his own nationals.

ARTICLE 5

Each High Contracting Party shall accord to the ships of the other in the matter of tonnage, harbour pilotage, lighthouse or other analogous dues treatment no less favourable than that accorded to the ships of any other foreign country.

Provided that this Article shall not be construed to preclude the grant or continuance of any special concessions to ships engaged in the coasting trade or inland navigation of either High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 6

(1) Vessels or aircraft of each High Contracting Party coming to the territories of the other, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities, when required,

of the other, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities, when required, all possible necessary aid to enable them to revictual, refuel and refit so as to proceed on their voyage or journey.

(2) Should vessels or aircraft of either High Contracting Party be wrecked off the coast of or in the territories of the other, the authorities of the latter shall render all possible assistance to save the vessel or aircraft, its cargo and those on board; they shall also give all possible aid and protection to persons saved, and shall assist them in reaching the territory or the nearest Consulate of the other party; they shall further take every possible care that such vessel or aircraft, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, or the sale proceeds thereof after payment of customs duty and/or other charges payable under any law for the time being in force in respect of such property including the cost of salvaging, if sold or otherwise disposed of locally, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel or locally, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel or aircraft, shall be given up to the owners, or to their agents when claimed or to

(3) The authorities of each High Contracting Party shall further see that the Government or the nearest Consulate of the other Party is informed as soon as possible of the occurrence of any such disaster.

ARTICLE 7

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country in regard to the acquisition, possession or disposal of all kinds of movable and immovable property, in conformity with such laws and rules as are in force or may be established in the territories of the other.

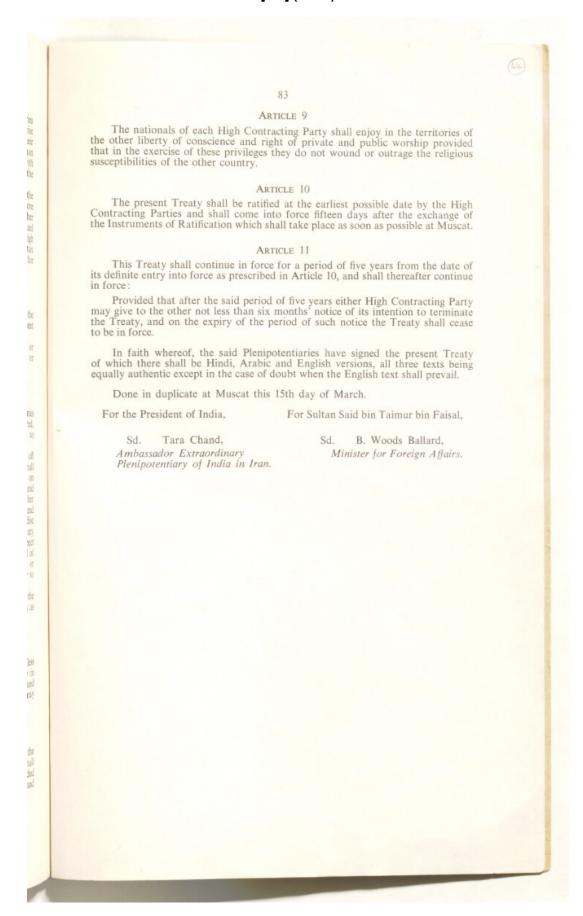
ARTICLE 8

The nationals of each High Contracting Party residing in the territories of the other shall receive protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect rights and privileges not less favourable than those accorded to the nationals of any other foreign country, in conformity with the laws and regulations as are in force or may be established in the territories of the other.

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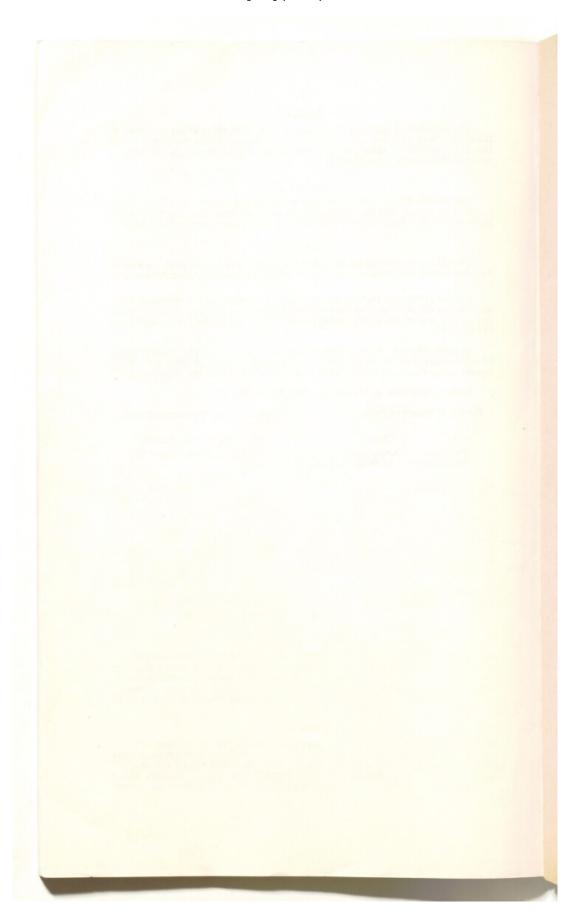


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [44r] (89/92)



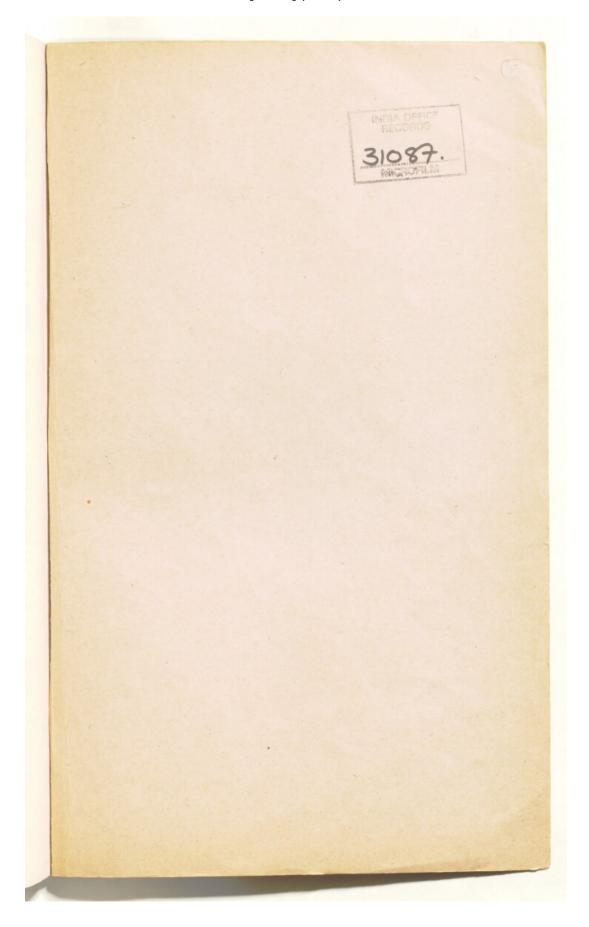


'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [44v] (90/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [back-i] (91/92)





'A Collection of Treaties and Engagements relating to the Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in force up to the End of 1953' [back] (92/92)

